

Rabbit Judging Manual



By **JOHN C. FEHR**

FIRST EDITION

INDIANAPOLIS 3, INDIANA

1 9 4 4

RABBIT JUDGING MANUAL

By JUDGE JOHN C. FEHR



A BRIEF SUMMARY OF CONTENTS

Results of Thirty Years Experience in the Show Room.

How Rabbits are Often Misjudged.

Pointers for Young Judges and Registrars.

Discussion on Conducting Successful Shows.

Copyrighted 1944

SPECIAL NOTICE

IMPORTANT

To get the full value of this book I suggest you join the

American Rabbit and Cavy Breeders Association,

LEWIS GRIFFIN, Sec'y, 812 E. Costella St., Colorado Springs, Colo.

The membership fee is only \$2.00, and you will receive, free, the 336-page Guide Book, which contains the Official Standards on all breeds of rabbits.

The suggestions and comments in this Judging Manual refer to these standards, and are the recognized and official standards of the United States. Everyone interested in pure-bred commercial or fancy rabbits should be a member of this Association; you cannot raise rabbits successfully without this Official Guide Book and Standards.

By familiarizing yourself with the standards on the various breeds mentioned in the Guide Book, then referring to my comments, or the comments of various judges as set forth in this Manual, you will have a much better idea as to what is required, for some of the very brief comments made often lead to the solution of a much debated question.

—The Editor.

PREFACE

Although I have been an officer of the American for years and am now its President, this book is not being written as an American Official Manual.

Many of our prominent breeders are better informed regarding their respective breeds than some of the Judges, hence it behooves every judge and registrar to become familiar with every breed. Our standards like the Bible can and do have as many interpretations placed upon them as does that great Book. However, our standards have suffered no more from these interpretations than has that Book. Some people, no doubt will not agree with me entirely in some of my interpretation; of these Standards, but we are all working for the same purpose, namely; better and more uniform types, color and fur quality in all of our commercial breeds, type, color and markings in our fancy breeds.

It is important that all judges, registrars and breeders agree on an "Ideal" in each of the various breeds and then to judge, register and breed to this Ideal. We have never reached perfection in any of the breeds and possibly never shall, but we can picture a perfect specimen in our mind's eye and judge and breed toward that perfection.

We shall always have a difference of opinion. That is what makes "horse racing" and good Rabbit Shows. However I trust that this Manual will bring about a clearer understanding of the various standards and will have a tendency to establish a more uniform placing of awards and give to the breeders some idea of what is required in the various breeds in order to get favorable mention in the Show Rooms.

If through my efforts I am able to help some breeder, registrar or judge, I shall feel fully repaid. We need more good breeders, registrars and judges and I hope this manual may exert an influence on some people to take up some of this work in a serious, conscientious manner. Only in this way can you become an outstanding breeder, registrar or judge. It is just twenty-six years ago this month that I judged my first rabbit show and I would like to pass on the benefit of my experience to all of those interested in becoming better Breeders, Registrars, or Judges. This experience was gained by contact and discussions with the best Breeders and Judges in every section of the country and by serving on every Standard Committee since 1915. I have had the advantage of being on the committee, hearing and discussing these various Standards and getting the reaction from the best breeders in the country whenever new standards were adopted or changes of any kind were made. For this reason I feel that I owe it to the industry to pass on my views on these important questions.

I have been asked by many breeders, registrars and younger judges to place before people in our industry, (because it very surely is an industry), some book of this sort. All I ask is that you follow me through these pages with an impartial and an unprejudiced mind, and believe me when I say that I have no idea of criticising any of our judges, nor do I wish to leave the impression that I am superior or better informed than some of our other judges. My sole object is to help foster a better understanding of our standards and a more uniform placing of awards.

A PROPERLY CONDUCTED SHOW

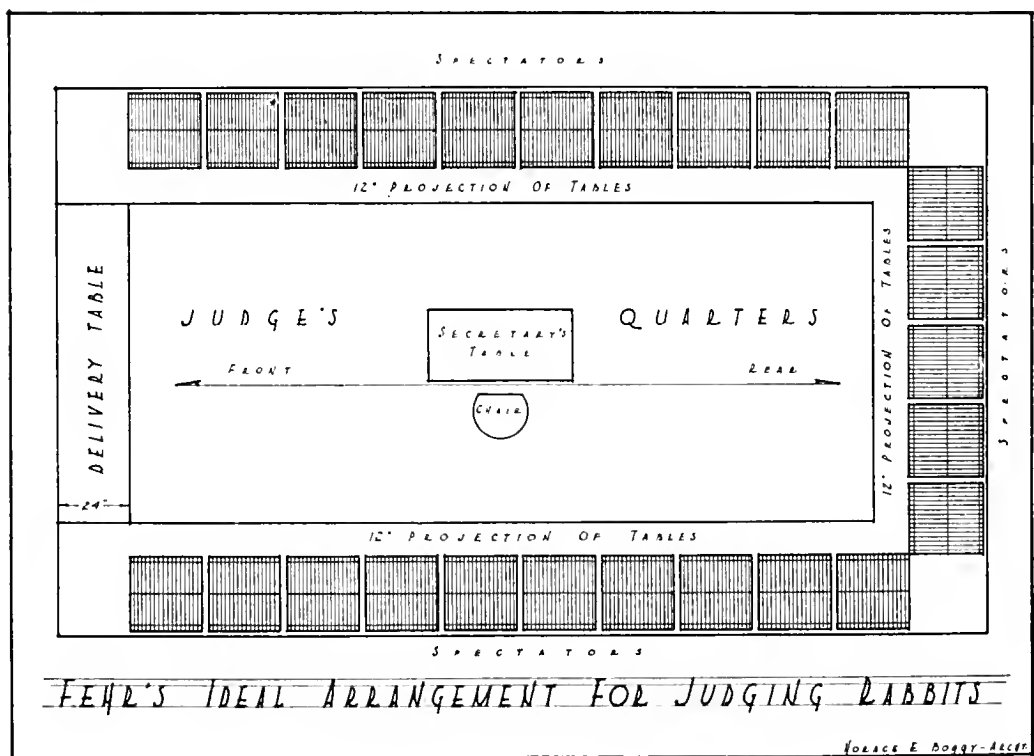
By Walter N. Mann, Secretary-Treasurer, American Federation of New Zealand Breeders, and Former Show Secretary of Indianapolis Rabbit Breeders' Association

It is well to remember that a well planned show will make the work more pleasant for those that have to do the work, as well as for exhibitors attending the show.

In this article, I will endeavor to take you through a rabbit show as seen through the eyes of the show secretary, omitting the duties that are taken care of by the club committees. To stage an official show, it is necessary to have the show dates approved by the A. R. & C. B. A. After your show dates are approved; your judge selected; your advertising decided; your specials taken care of and your show catalog on the press; entry blanks and coop tags ordered; arrangements made for the show room; feeding the show and what price ribbons you will use, you are ready to work, compiling a mailing list for your show catalogs. Record the names and addresses of all those who write for catalogs, in a book. When catalogs are ready for mailing, you will have quite a list from these requests. When the first entry comes in, mark this number one and make entry in exhibitors' book, along with exhibitor's name, address, number of rabbits and amount received, whether cash, check or money order. Mark next entry number two and so on down the line.

Make out coop tags as entries are received and check entry sheet to show that coop tag has been made out, for each rabbit, including those entered in the fur class, for which an additional coop tag is made, marked FUR.

When entries officially close, sort out the coop tags according to breeds, as New Zealand Whites in one stack; Checkered Giants in



another stack, and so on until all coop tags have been sorted. Then sort these according to classes, such as senior bucks, senior does, etc. After all tags are classified according to classes, you are ready to make up your judges' sheets. We use Judge Fehr's judging books. By removing the staples holding sheets together, you may remove single sheets for each class. Each sheet has space for 15 entries; if classes are larger than that, use two sheets. Each sheet has space for entry number, which should be used, as this will save time when it is necessary to verify or check any entry, which often happens; there are spaces on these sheets for exhibitor's name, and coop number and awards, and judges' remarks. By this time, you know how many are entered in each class and you are ready to coop the show, on paper. The placing of classes is an important part of the show and requires some study in order that the different breeds may be placed in the right place to make the arrangement attractive to exhibitors and other visitors. Keep each class in consecutive numbered order as much as possible. Number all coops by placing coop number on coop tag holder, using rather large numerals so as to be read easily.

If you double deck your coops, start numbering the top coop number one, the bottom coop number two; in this way the carriers will know that all odd number coops are upper ones and the even numbered ones are the lower coops.

Place coop tags in the coop tag holders, and when the rabbits start coming in you have provided a place for them. These coop tag holders are made of sheet metal, are very handy, and have proven satisfactory.

Get rabbits out of shipping crates as soon as possible after arrival and place them in their coops and water and feed them; some may have been on the road for several days and are hungry and dry. Take the best possible care of all rabbits while they are in your care.

If all arrangements are properly made, you will be able to start judging at the appointed time. This is sometimes a tough job, but it can be done, if your clerk and your carriers are ready and the judge is on the job.

We have the same clerk taking down the judge's remarks, copy them on the coop tags. In this way the remarks on the judge's sheet and those on the coop tag will be the same.

Keep a careful check on your specials to see that classes are judged for them. Many times specials are placed on other than regular awards, such as best color, best type, etc.

After judging is completed, you are ready to do some figuring, especially if your show is a percentage show, where a first is 25 per cent of the entry fee for that class. This may be made a lot easier and faster if you make up a chart showing the amount to be paid for the various classes. The larger the class, the larger you will have to make this chart.

If you have your ribbons on hand, you are ready to mail awards to the exhibitors. It is advisable to do this as fast as possible, and if the show secretary has nothing else to do, this would be fine and dandy. But if he has to work for a living and has to do this work at night and in his spare time, he often is criticised for not getting the awards mailed out as soon as some exhibitors seem to think he should.

To be a good show secretary, you must be able to do the following: Go without sleep; not get hungry; know all the answers; be a good diplomat and smile, regardless of the effort necessary to do so. Yet there is a certain amount of satisfaction and fascination in the work of the show secretary, who must at all times bear in mind that the exhibitors are the ones that make the shows possible.

JUDGING DECORUM

By W. M. MEEK

By "judicial decorum" is meant the attitude of dignity, poise, courtesy and wisdom that should be evident the moment that the rabbit judge assumes his duties as an official. He can be a prince of good fellows off duty (and most always is)—he can be on the most friendly and familiar terms consistent with good usage with every exhibitor in the show-room before and after judging—but good common sense dictates an attitude of strict formality as soon as the judge assumes his duties as such.

There are many substantial reasons for courteous, but firm "judicial decorum". The most obvious reason is that every exhibitor and fancier in the show-room expects to learn something from the judge—by observation principally, and from running comments and reasons given by the official for his selections. To the new breeder and embryo fancier, the rabbit judge is a man of dignity and wisdom, by virtue of his office. He will pay strict attention to that official's comments and criticisms, and he will remember them and be guided by them. The breeder of many years' experience will, or should, follow the judge's actions even more closely than the beginner. He has mastered the fundamentals, and appreciates and enjoys the points of fine distinction to which the competent judge will call attention. Still another class—an interested audience who have not yet begun to appreciate rabbit-breeding at its true worth, but who may become breeders later on—are very often spectators around the judging table, and the attitude of the judge toward his work may make or mar their reaction to rabbit-breeding as a hobby, or a side-line.

Unfailing courtesy must characterize the decorum of the competent and progressive official. Every question sincerely put should be given an answer—no matter how seemingly unimportant it may seem to be. If time does not permit a full explanation of the subject, courtesy demands that the questioner be told that he will be answered as fully as possible later on, when time permits. No rabbit judge living today can fail to recall the days when the most simple, almost kindergarten fundamentals of rabbit breeding were utter Greek to him—the days when a knowledge of Belgian Hares, Flemish Giants, New Zealand Reds, and a few fancy breeds made almost anyone a mighty fine rabbit judge. What of today—when the scientific explanation of the genetics of rabbit breeding in coat color—fur length and character—size and weight—have been charted and explained by men like Prof. W. E. Castle and other geneticists so that the fundamentals of all this may be correctly explained—and the beginner advised how to perfect his education in Rabbitcraft if he so desires? More reason than ever before that courtesy should be watchword of the judge—for the beginner of today may be the

largest exhibitor of next year's show, if help and encouragement be given him.

Judicial "poise" and wisdom are as much a part of the make-up of the competent rabbit judge, as do these qualities characterize a capable judge of the law courts. They are just as much a part of the decorum of a rabbit judge qualifying at his first show as that of the oldest judge in the fancy—expressed in one word, these qualities express self-confidence. The rabbit judge who has passed through his apprenticeship and mastered his craft, has a right to self-confidence, and should exhibit this quality in a firm, courteous manner.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF JUDGING

By Andrew M. Stodel

There is a real philosophy of judging which is too often overlooked and forgotten in the glamour of wearing a judge's badge and duster. Perhaps we are to blame for this, because when a person inquires about the requirements for a judge's license, we respond by pointing out the necessity of breeding experience, a knowledge of standards, and membership in our association—and let it go at that. We fail to impress upon him the fact that with the license he accepts certain responsibilities and duties, and that he is no longer a free lance but instead becomes an officer and a servant of a great association and a great industry. Several years ago a person told me that he wished to become a judge so he might "travel around the country" as I did, and he is now a judge. That attitude is typical of many who wish to become judges for the glory and material benefits that might be derived from the position.

Old masters who had to blaze a pathway for themselves and graduated from the hard school of experience to gain their licenses will agree that most of the newer hands do not possess the Rotarian principle of "service above self," but they fear to say much lest they be termed preachers or school-ma'ams. The fact that teachers attend annual institutes should remind us of the success of a similar event, the judges' program at Pittsburgh convention show in 1932. If teachers can still attend institute and college, then surely a rabbit judge should take advantage of every opportunity to increase his knowledge and improve himself.

This is being written to assist ambitious and worthy breeders who may wish to become judges, and to encourage those who are now judges and desire to attain the highest rank in the profession. We have hundreds of judges and thousands of producers, but there is still room at the top for better judges and successful breeders. To those who aspire to be judges, let me offer some suggestions. Aim to be a good breeder and a successful exhibitor, before trying to become a judge. It is true that some leading adjudicators have never produced any outstanding winners, but you will be a better judge if you build on the background of successful breeding. Take your time and breed several varieties, and talk to other fanciers so that you

may acquire knowledge of the other kinds of rabbits and their particular traits. Yes, I agree that some persons have shot ahead and taken a cut to a judge's license, but what do they achieve? Each war produces a flock of brigadier-generals from some unknown source, but the Napoleons and Grants and Shermans and Lees and Washingtons and Wellingtons and Foches are the results of training and following the long road of preparation. The judge who has background of experience that enables him to advise exhibitors how to mate to overcome defects and improve their stock will be more valuable and popular.

Become well acquainted with the standards of the different varieties and observe closely the ways of the judges at fairs and shows. When you feel that you are qualified by virtue of breeding experience and study of the standards, ask permission to assist a competent judge not with the idea of immediately applying for a license, but to gain experience. Some of us worked as apprentices for years before we even thought of asking for a license to judge; now it is possible to find persons with licenses who have never judged a show of any importance and one party received a license before ever judging a show. After you have worked with different judges and studied their systems, try a hand at judging a few classes at lawn and table shows. When you have given ample proof that you can judge rabbits in a satisfactory manner, that is the time to apply for a judge's license. Sometimes we find that a person with a license is not a satisfactory or a competent judge, but it is too late then.

A judicial temperament is an essential attribute to a judge of rabbits, just as it is to the jurist in a court of law. The rabbit judge must conduct himself in a manner that gains confidence and commands respect; he must show that he knows the standards, is able to compare specimens and evaluate the strong points and defects. Read the Code of Ethics and conduct yourself accordingly. The judge does not make the standard, he merely interprets it. As he is a law unto himself, the judge should take pride in knowing that his interpretation is correct.

We are never too old to learn. The successful rabbit judge will admit the truth of this maxim, and the wise one will put it into practice. Always be a student of judging, and with "an attitude curious and open-minded" as the late Adolf Kraus, corporation counsel of Chicago during the Carter Harrison regime, advised me, seek to learn more and widen your scope of vision. The license to judge is not a peak upon which you should roost when it has been attained, but is rather a foundation upon which you must build still further. Character, intelligence, personality, unselfishness, temperament and consideration are the bricks for the structure, but your knowledge of rabbits and their standards is the mortar which holds them together and enables you to succeed.

Nature never stands still; it is constantly changing. Rabbits change, styles change, standards change, therefore, the successful rabbit judge must keep abreast of changes and times. To do this the judge must always be a student. That is why I offer this suggestion to you. It does not mean, however, that you should swallow every new idea that comes along so that you may claim to be the first to recognize it. It may turn out to be a fad or passing fancy, and it is just as fatal for a judge to be termed a faddist as it is to be called old fashioned and behind the times. Weigh the evidence, think and

deliberate, just as you consider the salient points against the defects of a class of rabbits you are judging. Keep posted on the latest developments and tendencies, and the progress of various breeds. When a nationally known judge officiates nearby or passes through your locality, make an effort to contact him and find out what is going on. You owe it to yourself and you owe it to your friends and neighbors and local breeders who look upon you as a counselor and leader. Subscribe to several magazines and read them; you need not agree with the policies or articles but you should know what they are and give some thought to them. Those who seek knowledge gain respect.

“Judge not, that ye be not judged. For with what judgment ye judge, ye shall be judged: and with what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again.” (Matt. VII, 1 and 2.) That is pretty sound advice and it works both ways. Those who become judges must expect some criticism for their work is evaluated at the bar of public opinion. If a young judge becomes unpopular because he is too stubborn or opinionated, seeks to disqualify everything in sight, cuts prices or neglects his work, or simply is not qualified, he will not be engaged to handle shows. Each judge must be a salesman and sell himself to the industry. The right to criticize a judge does not include the right to slander or vilify a person because of a difference of opinion or interpretation. What the judge decides must be accepted; the one recourse being a protest which is only invoked in case of fraud or dishonesty. Judges should so conduct themselves that there is no cause for protests to be filed. At the same time, where exhibitors are ungentlemanly and unsportsmanlike, the judge has certain powers of discipline. But why should ladies and gentlemen fight over a rabbit?

Adopt a positive viewpoint in your judging; avoid the negative. Look for quality and recognize the good points of a rabbit. Naturally a judge must detect disqualifications and serious defects, so that inferior and unworthy animals may not win prizes or be used as foundation stock and thus perpetuate their weaknesses. At the same time, a judge must not be so zealous in his search for defects that he ignores the good points of quality. I offer this to young judges who often make this mistake, because it wasn't so long since I was a young judge and I hope to keep you from the pitfalls. Look forward and upward, not backward and downward. Be positive in your philosophy and recognize quality. And when you see a good point, don't be carried away completely by it alone. The scale of points is composed of 100 points, not 5 or 10, and no single section can decide an animal's placing unless competition is unusually close. Where a section is allowed 10 points and the cuts are from 1 to 5, it means that you can only discount as permitted and not penalize 10 or 15 points. Base your decision on the standard and stick to it.

Remember that in your hands rest the reputations of many breeders, some enjoying international renown, when you judge a show. Do not show favoritism to anyone, but satisfy yourself that you have placed the awards where you conscientiously believe they belong. Be able to give satisfactory reasons for your decisions, because they may make or break a reputation. Interpret the standards as you believe them to be, not as some individual or group of persons tell you. If you don't know, seek competent advice rather than trying to bluff, as serious errors are often made that way. Be sure you are right, then go ahead. Many of our leading judges are on the shady

side of life, and younger men of experience and ability and leadership are needed in the judging profession. The judges of the future should be better trained and educated, because they have the advantages that were denied many of the pioneers. Aim to perfect yourselves slowly but surely, for while judges may be born they are certainly improved by training and experience. Judges should ever keep in mind the exhortation of the prophet Micah, "to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God."

RABBIT JUDGING MISTAKES

By A. Weygandt, Secretary

When Judge Fehr requested me to write an article on the above subject, I rather hesitated at first for fear our Judges might think I was criticising their good work in general. However, I wish all to understand this is not the purpose of this article.

As Judge Fehr is one of our oldest and most popular Rabbit Judges, it is a pleasure to write a few words for this book on the above subject covering my impressions obtained by exhibiting rabbits and my work in the Show Room for the past eighteen years.

When we speak of Rabbit Judges making mistakes, we must realize that there is no individual but what makes a mistake occasionally while others are subject to mistakes more frequently.

I believe the greatest mistake a young Judge makes is in applying for a license before he has actually bred and given the breed or breeds he expects to cover a special study for several years, not only studying the Standards carefully but the animals in their respective hutches at home and the exhibits at the various Shows and the manner in which other good Judges place their awards at these exhibitions.

The Standards should be studied carefully but this alone will not qualify one to Judge Rabbit correctly. However, the knowledge obtained by a thorough study of the Standards coupled with the experience of handling the breed or breeds daily at home and the careful observance at several good shows, while the Judge is placing the awards all combined to help qualify the applicant and prepare him for a successful examination before one of our Examining Licensed Judges. For the above reason, one must hold a Registrar's license at least two years before making application for a Judge's license in The A. R. & C. B. A. However, after the license is secured one should not cease taking observations at various Shows under different Judges whenever the opportunity presents itself. For in order to be successful, one must do this and this coupled with his actual experience in judging a few shows will find him gradually improving and soon able to handle his breeds successfully and he can then commence the study of other breeds he wishes to handle as a Judge not already covered by his license.

Judges, regardless of their experience and proficiency, should be very careful at all times in examining each animal in the class for

defects and disqualifications as occasionally, I have found Judges running over the classes hurriedly in order to finish the work at a specified time and in doing so often overlook defects which would have otherwise been detected had they taken time to examine each animal thoroughly. Therefore, Judges should not let anything hurry them in the work under no conditions, for they are likely to make mistakes by doing so which will reflect more or less to their discredit as a Judge.

Another mistake judges sometimes make is trying to judge animals under a poor or artificial light. Insist on the best of "Day-light" for your judging table if possible for it is very essential and the best of Judges are handicapped when working under a poor light and the show management should not expect any Judge to place awards under a poor light.

In closing will state that while a Judge may make mistakes Exhibitors should not be too free in criticizing the placing of awards when viewing the animals from the show coops. Many times defects and disqualifications are not visible when viewing the animal in the show coop but plainly visible to the Judge when given a careful examination on the judging table.

Selecting Winners in Large Classes

Judges are often asked how one can correctly pick the winners in large classes, say as large as fifty to seventy-five. The only way I can answer this question is to tell you how I arrive at my decision in such classes.

The largest class it has been my privilege to judge was a class of seventy-seven New Zealand White 6 to 8 does at the Los Angeles County Fair. I had ideal judging facilities at my disposal. I had the use of eighty coops, with an eighteen inch extension table in front of each coop. At this show I used the method of elimination which I am about to describe to you. There are no doubt other methods of elimination, but I find that personally I am more satisfied with this one and I believe that the exhibitor is too.

The first examination which we give each animal is of course for any disqualification. If any of these are found the animal is eliminated at once. While going over them in this first round, should we come across some really outstanding animals we put a cross in front of the coop using chalk. Should we find some very poor ones we mark in the same way with an O. This really means out.

Now we have seen every rabbit once and we start all over again. In going over them the second time if those having an X still appear better, we give them another X and if those having an O still look inferior after the second round, we are justified in eliminating them, provided we have at least ten to twenty with two X's in front of their coop. As a rule in a class as large as this, we will have from five to fifteen and sometimes twenty with an O. Since we know that these will not place among the first twenty, we put these all back. This does not signify that the first rabbit off the table is the poorest;

it is simply a matter of elimination, so we make no distinction between those with an X at this time, but merely make notes about where they fail to measure up to standard.

After having eliminated this number, we start all over again and in hot competition, we may have to repeat this quite a number of times, always giving another X to the ones that in our opinion come closest to the ideal. After working with the animals along this line and having gone over them we'll say five or six or maybe more times, we find for example that we have ten with six crosses or more, eight or more with four or five crosses and quite a number with only one or possibly two crosses. Naturally these in the one and two cross group we consider the poorest and these are now eliminated. In large classes of this kind they usually are placed up to the tenth or fifteenth place. After this much elimination, we may still have twenty or twenty-five left on the table. Now the real task begins and we try to place those remaining on the table as their quality rates them. In other words, if we have twenty left, we try to select the poorest one for twentieth place and so on up the line. May I here give one pointer to young judges and it might not be amiss for some of the older ones to take notice. Don't continually lay right down on top of the rabbits. Step back occasionally and let the animal get into a normal position. While examining one rabbit at close range, glance down the line at the others. You may detect some good or bad point from a distance that you would not see so easily at closer range, as you handle the rabbit. Always keep in mind, in judging a class of this kind that the winners must balance in all sections. I have tried to cover the question of measurements thoroughly under a discussion on New Zealands.

Now let us go back to the remaining twenty in this class under discussion. Pick out the ones that have most number of crosses, putting them to themselves at one end of the table and the ones with fewer crosses at the other end. Now picking out one of the lot which you consider the poorest, compare it to each and every one of the others until you find one that is inferior to it. Take this last one out and run through the remainder of the lot. If it appears to you still to be the poorest, it may justly be eliminated and placed as twentieth. Repeat this operation, taking one of the poorest, running through the entire remaining lot and if still considered the poorest it will be nineteenth. You continue this process until you finally get down to the winners.

You have now handled each rabbit a dozen or more times and you have by this time made up your mind as to the best or at least the best four or five, but you must still follow the same plan of elimination. If as in this class your rabbits are New Zealand Whites, the fur quality will be a deciding factor at this stage of your judging, because in such large classes the last ten or fifteen left as a rule will all be of good type and well proportioned. This same method can be successfully followed in smaller classes and the exhibitor will then know that his or her rabbit was properly compared with all others in the class. Don't accept snap judgment and discard a rabbit just because you find some defect, until you go through the whole class first, inasmuch as you may find one with a much more serious defect. On your first round in classes of any size, don't set back an animal (unless disqualified) until you have examined every rabbit in the class.

I find this method to be the most satisfactory to all concerned and after having placed them by this process, I know that I have given the most honest opinion of which I am capable. To expect three or four different judges to place rabbits the same in classes of this kind is ridiculous; it just can't be done and never will be done. The judges will probably have the best ones to place, but there will always be some difference of opinion just as there is among our very best breeders. If you doubt this, just stand back of some of our very best breeders and listen to their discussion on awards that have been made. As a rule you will have just as many opinions as there are breeders in the discussion, so how could you expect the judge's opinion to meet with the approval of all. When we take into consideration, that there were twenty-three exhibitors in the above mentioned class, one can readily see that there is really much room for argument and these same arguments, if properly conducted are both interesting and educational to both breeders and judges.

GENERAL DISQUALIFICATIONS

Under this heading I shall take the liberty of giving you some of my personal ideas, on the interpretation of the standard as I see it. I believe that a few corrections could be made that would simplify it and make it more understandable. First let me go on record as saying that under all circumstances, the rabbit should receive the benefit of any doubt. It is so easy for a judge to disqualify or eliminate an animal for certain reasons, for it is so seldom that we find an animal with which we can find no fault. I shall say more about this under a different heading.

I want to discuss with you the general disqualification as per our standard.

First colds, catarrh or snuffles. How many of our judges can define the difference, I am frank to admit that I cannot, and I defy any other judge to say he can. Consequently our standard should carry a description of the general symptoms of these diseases. We must be very sure that a rabbit has one of three above mentioned diseases before we can disqualify them. Simply because a rabbit has a wet nose, does not signify or prove that it has either of the above diseases. We must have direct proof before we are justified in disqualifying any animal. The proof is to be found on the front paws, if they are not matted, this shows that the rabbit has not been cleaning his nose, and you are not justified in disqualifying this animal. Rabbits shipped a long distance in cold weather, and then placed in a warm show room will invariably show symptoms of a cold, so again I say, always give the animal the benefit of the doubt.

Second, Slobbers. In all my experience, I have never seen a real case of slobbers in the show room. This symptom in my opinion is a matter of condition.

Third, Pot Belly. This could cause some discussion. Here I must enter a plea of guilty, because many times I have set an animal back with the notation "Too much belly," when in fact, if I thought this, I should have disqualified it according to our standard.

Fourth, Vent Disease. Here again, we are apt to make a serious mistake. The average inexperienced judge will disqualify an animal if he sees an inflamed organ. Almost always, this is nothing more than what we call hutch-burn. This is more apt to be found where rabbits are kept on wire floors. A real case of vent disease will show a certain amount of puss in either buck or doe.

Fifth, Abscesses, tumor and rupture and blindness need no explanation.

Sixth, Lop, fallen or side carried ears. Here again I plead guilty, for on a number of occasions I have placed rabbits with side carried ears, because they were so far superior in every other respect. Side carried ears should always be cut. Ears torn or ears with $\frac{3}{4}$ inch or more portion missing are very plain and need no discussion.

Seventh, the section relative to eyes should be and is very plain.

Eighth, Crooked feet or legs. I am wondering how many rabbits have been disqualified for crooked feet. Some of you show secretaries check up on notations of judges and see how many have been disqualified for crooked feet. A most serious defect among all varieties of rabbits is weak ankles, but this is not mentioned in general disqualifications.

Ninth, Bowed legs. This point is really the BONE of contention. I do not believe that there is a rabbit living that has a perfectly straight leg, unless it is a freak. Legs of rabbits can be compared to the human leg. For instance, in any beauty contest, I venture to say that not even there could fifty or more be found with the same shaped leg. None are here disqualified, but when the judging begins it is a matter of elimination. Likewise with our rabbit judging. Many good rabbits are disqualified on this point, when in my opinion they should merely be cut. If the limbs are in proportion to the body, it matters little if they bow slightly in or out, for as stated before, we have as much difference in the conformation of the limbs, as we have in the makeup of the rabbit. I realize many judges will disagree with me on this but it is my opinion that the fault should be conspicuous before we disqualify. Cow-hocked in my opinion is very confusing to the beginner and even some of the oldtimers and judges. Again I feel this should be a cut instead of a disqualification. Cow-hocked means that the rabbit does not carry the legs straight with the body when sitting or running, but throws them out. I have seen hundreds of rabbits placed first and best of breed by our very best judges that did not carry their hind legs in line with the body, this occurs especially in the heavy breeds. This too would be better placed under cuts instead of disqualifications.

Tenth, the various sections relative to tail are very plain and need no explanation. Note: Dead tail does not disqualify. I have found a number of judges who are not aware of this.

Eleventh, Sore Hocks. This section is very plain and should cause no trouble.

Twelfth, Dewlap is a disqualification in the following varieties, Belgians, Dutch Silvers, Himalayans, Polish Imperials, Blacks, Blues, and Tans. This in my opinion is entirely too severe and the principle is not lived up to by some of our very best judges. We see any number of Dutch and Polish does place far to the front that have a con-

spicuous dewlap. There are also a number of other small breeds not mentioned above that should be cut for a dewlap, but in my opinion not disqualified.

Thirteenth, the section relative to toe nails is very plain and needs no comment.

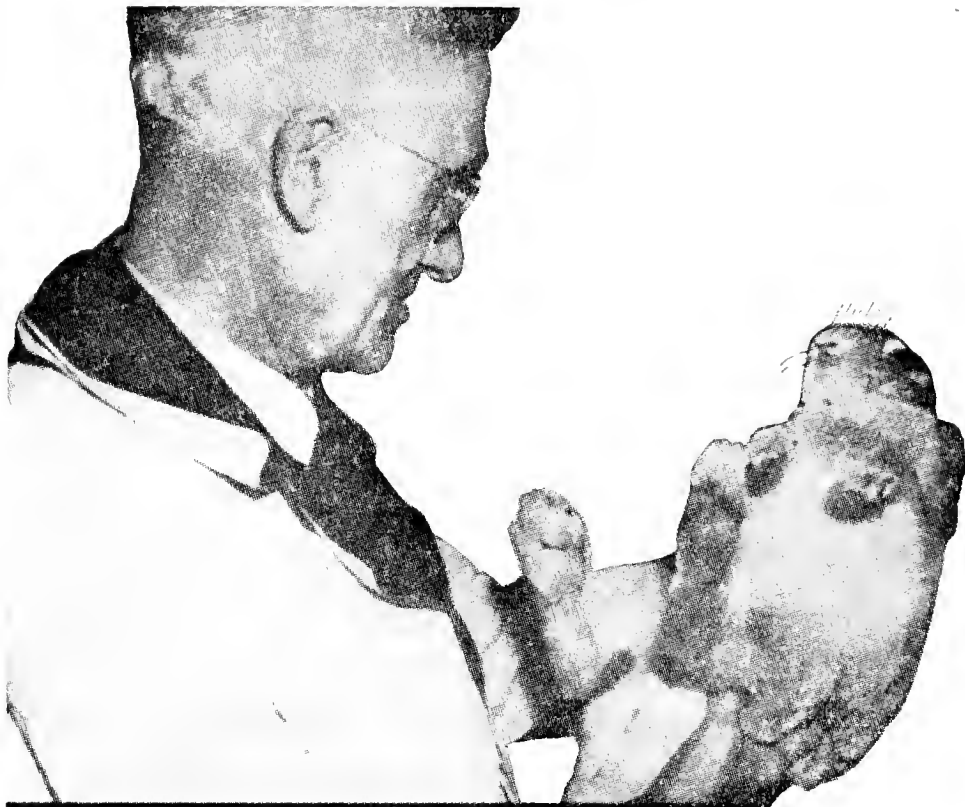
GENERAL CUTS

First, Sore Eyes. This is a very serious defect and should at no time be placed even though the rabbit is not disqualified by our standard. It should always be eliminated, in fact we should use the word "eliminated for cause," instead of the word disqualified. It will save us a great deal of argument and at the same time make the exhibitor feel much better.

Two, Stray hairs, broken teeth and toe nails and poor tail carriage are well taken care of under general cuts. However, under double dewlap, there is a chance for an argument, since we disqualify in a number of breeds for a dewlap and only cut should they develop a double dewlap. This fault along with a number of others should be taken up with each breed and should not come under General Cuts, since it only applies to certain breeds.

Three, those rabbits with kinky, boned tail or with knot on end of tail should be severely cut.

Four, dead tail has been a real bone of contention but it should not be, because our standard is very plain. The trouble has been and still is that some of our judges fail to read and study our standard and are easily confused as to disqualifications and cut. This has been brought to my attention any number of times. As an example, at one of our large shows, I placed a Checkered Buck first. Just two weeks previously, he was disqualified for a dead tail. Naturally, this caused quite a commotion. The judge who had disqualified him was at the show, so we had to have a show down. He immediately showed me the section under General Cuts relative to dead tail. He was under the impression that this section was under disqualifications. Please note carefully, that if a rabbit has a so called dead tail, one inch from the end of the tail you cannot even cut for this. The tail must be apparently lifeless or stiff for more than one inch from the end before you can even cut for this defect. So in a summation of all cuts and disqualifications, it is a good idea to not only look for technical points and defects but to also check some of the good and outstanding points against the minor defects.



It is important that rabbits be handled properly by the Judge in the show room, especially in hot weather. By holding a rabbit as in above cut one can detect most all defects such as colds, off colored spots, off colored eyes, crooked tail, vent disease, white toe nails in colored rabbits. In fact we have practically judged the rabbit in this position excepting general type, color and fur quality. The greatest fault I find with many of our Judges is that they are entirely too rough and that they handle each rabbit too often. After all if a rabbit has no disqualifications it can be judged in the coop. Don't play to the Grand Stand, you are only fooling yourself.

IMPORTANT ISSUES ON JUDGING

By Judge Lewis S. J. Griffin

When Judge Fehr advised me he would issue a new book on Judging, and asked me to contribute an article, I felt honored and also glad of the chance to express my views about several things I feel all we Judges should make an effort to apply the same.

I probably will be chastised by some for coming out so blunt, but I have often been asked after finishing a class, "Why did you do this or that, such and such judges do so and so?" Now this should not be, particularly should we all try and apply the standards, especially disqualifications and faults, the same. Let's try to apply the standard from a common sense standpoint, and not see how slight a cause we can grasp to disqualify a fine animal; let's give the animal the benefit of the doubt, when there is a doubt.

Please understand me, we should go the limit on disqualifications, where the said disqualification is a breeding defect, such as crooked legs, bow legs, flat rump, white toe nail, spots and diseases, but in many of the minor things like a tail carriage, dead bone in tail, cut ear or faults caused by accident. I feel many times we have all caused an owner to become discouraged or discard a good breeder by disqualifying when the animal did not have a breeding defect. Unsightly faults should be discouraged and if we feel it bad enough, we might say eliminated from placement for such and such, caused by accident, but not sufficient to disqualify, then the owner knows his animal is a breeder and not a show specimen. Under this plan he will not become discouraged or disheartened. Let's be fair, let's give the animal the benefit of the doubt.

First let's take the tail. We have wry tail, screw tail, broken tail, bob tail. I contend many very fine specimens have been disqualified for slight faults on tail, that are so minor that the animal should have been given a placement rather than disqualified. Let's take each of these tail faults and handle separate.

No. 1, Wry Tail. The definition of wry tail is one permanently set to either side. This does not mean a nasty tail carriage, one that the animal carelessly throws from one side to another as he hops, but how often do we find fine specimens disqualified for this fault, when the wry tail means and says permanently set to one side. When doubtful on this I suggest you pick up animal by nape of neck, hold straight out, see how he holds tail, then place on ground and allow to hop. If he just swings it to side, you can only cut, not disqualify.

No. 2, Screw Tail. This means a twisted tail. Here there is no excuse for error, it's either a screw tail or it's not.

No. 3, Broken Tail. The description of a broken tail is as follows, when broken more than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from end and permanently set out of line. I have seen wonderful animals disqualified for a slight break or knot on tail, or a very small offset, very likely in all cases been pinched in door, yes broken but not set out of line nor can be detected from looks, just by careful feel, the tail carried straight. Personally I feel this is such a minor fault that we should ignore it entirely. This is no breeding defect, and in no way affects the animal as to looks or breeding. Then why disqualify? Let's give the animal the benefit of the doubt, unless the off-set is very noticeable and sufficiently large offset to be carried crooked.

No. 4, Bob Tail. Here is where I am going strong. We all know many animals, especially rangy animals, have a very long tail. Such animals could have part of tail gone and still would not look out of proportion, yet if said tail is blunt on end of bone, some say disqualify, part of tail gone. This is not what the standard means. If the tail balances with body and does not look out of proportion or short even though blunt on end, it should be ignored, especially if fully furred on end and can only be detected by feel. If enough of tail is missing that the word Bob Tail applies, then of course it's conspicuously out of proportion. In most cases these kind of tails are caused from freezing or pinched and finally drop off or break off. Let's use common sense as to how much is gone and how much it reflects on the looks of the animal.

No. 5, Dead Tail. This, I think, we should ignore entirely, providing bone is straight and tail well carried. This also is caused

from freezing or accident. Bone becomes dead but it in no way affects the value of the animal as a breeder, and should not as a show specimen as long as tail is straight and fully furred. Of course, if the larger part of tail is dead and the animal has lost control of same that's different, but if handled normally, let's again give the animal the benefit of the doubt. The reason I stress the above so strongly, beginner or new Judges working with me, eight out of ten will say, this one goes, feel the tail. The sooner we correct this impression the better.

So much for the tail. Now on to ears. Here we have side carried ears, torn ears, slit in ear, part of ear gone, and this is one of the hardest things for us all to agree upon, for the ear is conspicuous and any defect or accident to the ear shows plainly, some may think more so than others. However, let's be reasonable. If the tear or slit is too bad we must eliminate, but let's eliminate rather than disqualify. If it's a fallen ear caused from weak ear base then disqualify. If only a tipped ear or leaning slightly or small tear, let's eliminate and say eliminated from class, but good for breeder, and give our remarks same as any animal we are placing. Please remember the owner may be one of your best future showmen, if encouraged rather than discouraged. He paid his entry fee and is surely entitled to remarks and honest advice about his animal. When he learns his animal did not place for reason of accident and is still a good breeder, he will be encouraged rather than disgusted.

Now to Crooked Legs and Bow Legs. Here again we judges are far apart, and this particular point should be thoroughly brought out at our Judges Conferences. Many legs are crooked at upper part and do not show at lower.

Let's take the Bow Legs first. Bowed legs are those that curve out and toe in; these we all agree on.

Now to the Crooked Legs or Curved Leg. The bone is actually curved and is opposite to a bowed leg. The curve is on the inside and somewhat hollow on the outside and in most cases is found by holding the animal around base of ear and lifting slightly, with other hand start the thumb up close to breast on outside of leg and first finger on inside of leg slide down slowly and then back. A perfect bone is straight on both sides, a crooked bone is curved. The curved or crooked bone is a bad breeding defect and should be eliminated from a herd as soon as possible. Very few bows are found in small breeds except Rex, and these are not as bad as the Rex of a few years back. In larger breeds it is often encouraged by forced feeding and fast development. The lines on youngsters are not strong enough at early age to carry the heavy body.

Personally I feel crooked legs is as bad a fault as white toe nails or spots, and will reproduce in later generations and said weakness can usually be followed through certain strains. Therefore it's a breeding fault and should be watched very carefully. The before mentioned faults, if corrected and not allowed to run, will soon be a thing of the past. See how few white toe nails we find today in colored breeds. Also see how the sore hock is disappearing.

In closing, let's use common sense, let's be reasonable.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

ADOLPH W. JOHNSON

909 Eighth Ave. Shenandoah, Iowa

Polish and White New Zealands

THOMAS P. McCARTHY

141 Bay Road Sharon, Mass.

NEW ZEALANDS — Red and White

English and French Angoras

B & B RABBITRY

1975 W. Bates St. DENVER, COLO.

ERNEST LANNING

SPECIALIZING IN HAVANAS

2124 S. Mulberry St. Muncie, Indiana

CLAYTON WILCOX

P. O. Box 22 HENNING, ILL.

New Zealand Whites

TWEED'S RABBITRY

NEW ZEALAND WHITES

BLACK CHECKERED GIANTS

P. O. Box 81 Condon, Oregon

TODHURST RABBITRY

Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Tauffest, Owners

2446 Chase S. DENVER, COLO.

Steel Flemish-Dutch

CHS. HENRY TREMBLAY

"AMATEUR RABBITRY"

DUTCH RABBITS

75 Fourth Street, Limoilou,

Quebec City, P. Q., Canada

B. & G. RABBITRY

Route No. 3 SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Breeder of Pedigreed New Zealand Whites

D. W. GLADWIN, Manager

C. E. GUSTAFSON

2335 S. Seneca, Wichita, Kans.

Hwt. Chinchillas, New Zealand Whites

Atwood Angora Rabbitry

R. 6, Box 824 DENVER, COLO.

Res. 1850 Cody St., Lakewood, Colo.

PADDOCK'S RABBITRY

M. J. PADDOCK

3290 S. Acoma St. DENVER, COLO.

J. T. PRICE

Route 5, Box 229 PHOENIX, ARIZ.

WHITE SATINS

G. A. Dolenga-Kovalevsky

Otradnaya Farm MADISON, N. H.

ANGORAS

White Satins—Original Strain

RALPH S. SHELL

8201 N. Main St. DAYTON, OHIO

or Route 1, Miamisburg, Ohio

MILIKENS RABBITRY

CHINCHILLAS

Route 5—Mayflower Road,
SOUTH BEND, IND.

OZZIE'S RABBITRY

NEW FRANKLIN, MO.

N. Z. Whites and Reds of Quality

Member A. F. N. Z. B. O. N. Breid, Owner

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Poffenbarger

BREEDERS OF

English Angora Rabbits Exclusively

Route 4, Box 303, Muncie, Ind.

NOW

Every Rabbit Breeder Can Use Small Stock Magazine and Cover the Entire Field

Because . . .

The progressive breeder . . . the one who will buy new stock . . . new breeds, and of course, add equipment, is the one that subscribes to this greater SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE. It is the progressive breeders who want to keep in touch with the industry that are our subscribers . . . they are the ones that spend money. Quality circulation counts.

Small Stock Magazine Offers . . .

\$1.00 PER YEAR—12 BIG ISSUES COVERING ALL PHASES OF THE RABBIT INDUSTRY.

LOW RATES

BETTER RESULTS

NO WASTE CIRCULATION

MORE FOR YOUR ADVERTISING DOLLAR

DISPLAY ADS \$2.00 PER INCH

CLASSIFIED ADS 7 CENTS PER WORD

Small Stock Magazine
LAMONI, IOWA

WHERE RABBITS ARE BRED SMALL STOCK IS READ

GLOSSARY

Adult—See senior.

Agouti—As applied to fur color. A hair shaft possessing several bands of color, usually slate blue at base, alternating with two or more light and dark rings, then lighter. For example, steel or gray Flemish, Chinchilla and Belgian Hares.

Back—In general; the entire hinder portion of the animal above the shoulders, belly and hips; extending from neck to tail. The area covered by the backbone or vertebrae.

Bare spots—A section of the animal entirely denuded of fur.

Bell Ears—Ears which have large tips with distinct fall or lop.

Belly—The lower part of body containing the intestines—the abdomen.

Boil or Abscess—A hard swelling or isolated collection of pus or purulent matter occurring in the rabbit's skin, accompanied by localized fever and heat.

Bow Legs—Applied to both fore and hind legs. Bent like a bow at the kneejoint; curved outwardly in the middle.

Brace—An entry of two of the same breed and variety in competition.

Breed—A race or special class of domestic rabbits which reproduce distinctive characteristics of fur color, markings, and texture, shape, size, and growth. A breed may be subdivided into varieties, as for example, the Black, Blue and Tortoise varieties of the Dutch breed.

Breeder—One who breeds or rears a special variety or varieties of rabbits in conformity with accepted standards of perfection or for the purpose of improving their commercial value.

Breeding Certificate—A written certificate by the owner of a stud buck, showing its pedigree in full, and the date of breeding to a particular doe; given for the purpose of making proof of the ancestry of the young.

Broken Ear—A distinct break in the cartilage which prevents erect ear carriage.

Buck—An unaltered male rabbit.

Buff—A rich golden orange with a creamy cast.

Bull Dog—As applied to head; a short, broad, bold head of pronounced masculine appearance.

Caked Teats or Caked Udder—Inflamed and feverish condition of the teats arising from superabundant milk supply in a doe rabbit. Easily noted by the teats distended with hardened milk.

Carriage—The mode in which a rabbit bears itself; the style or station of the animal.

Chest—The front portion of the body between the forelegs and neck—the breast or thorax.

Cheek—The sides of the face and the eyes.

Choppy—As applied to type—having the back and loins cut off abruptly and falling vertically to the tail; not having a gracefully arched back and loins.

Cobby—Stout and stocky; short legged and short coupled.

Cold—A slight attack of nasal catarrh or mild influenza in rabbits; characterized by sneezing; a thin watery nasal discharge, and slightly matted fur on the inside front feet.

Condition—The physical state of a rabbit in reference to health; cleanliness, texture, and moult of fur, and grooming.

Creamy—Light yellow; the color of cream.

Cots or Cotted Fur—Small particles or bunches of tangled or matted fur (or wool in Angoras).

Dead Hairs—Similar in appearance to rusty hairs, produced by moulting.

Dewlap—A pendulous fold or folds of loose skin hanging from the throat.

Disqualify—One or more defects, deformities or blemishes which renders a rabbit unfit to win an award in competition or incapacitates it from taking part in an exhibition.

Disqualified—A rabbit found to possess a recognized disqualification.

Doe—An unsprayed female rabbit.

Doe and Litter—A female rabbit with suckling young of her own bearing, not over two months of age.

Ear Canker—An inflamed, swollen, scabby condition of the lower inside ear of rabbits, caused by colonies of rabbit ear-mites.

Ear-lacing—A black or dark colored line of fur outlining the sides and tips of the ear.

Faking—Any change in the external appearance of a rabbit on exhibition, with intent to deceive.

Fancier—One who breeds rabbits for the purpose of producing ideal specimens in conformity to a recognized standard of excellence.

Flabby—The condition of a rabbit when the flesh or fur hangs loosely on the animal by its own weight—not trim and shapely.

Flank—The sides of the rabbit between the ribs and hips, above the belly.

“Fly-back”—The short, rather stiff pelage of some breeds not developed especially for fur, as English Silvers.

Flying Coat—A loose, fluffy coat of fur, caused by undue length and thinness of under wool and weak guard hairs.

Foreign Color—As applied to rabbits. Any color of fur, eyes, or nails differing from the prescribed standard of perfection for the breed and variety in question.

Knock-kneed—See Spraddled.

Lapan—A castrated male rabbit.

Loin—That portion of the back on either side above the hips and past the saddle.

Lopped Ear—Pendulous; not carried erect; falling to the side or front.

Luster—Brightness and brilliance of fur.

Mandolin—As applied to type, having the appearance of the body of a mandolin laid face down—back and saddle arching toward the loins to make noticeably large and broad hindquarters.

Massive—As applied to type. Bulky and heavy; ponderous; large and compact.

Mealy—Having the appearance of being powdered or sprinkled with meal.

Meaty—The quality of being able to carry a goodly proportion of meat in proportion to the size and type of a rabbit—a noticeable meatiness at the fore-quarters, back, saddle, loins and haunches.

Moult (Molt)—The act or process of shedding or changing the fur, usually three times yearly. The baby or nest fur is moulted at two months, and the first natural coat of fur is fully developed at four to six months.

Muzzle—The projecting portion of the head surrounding the mouth, nose and lower jaw.

Neck—That part of the animal connecting the head and body.

Nostrils—The two openings or apertures of the nose leading into the head.

Off-colored—Applied to several hairs or patches of fur foreign to the standard color of the animal—as white hairs in black rabbits or white patches of fur in American Blues.

Foot—The final part of the leg, including the toes.

Forehead—The front part of the head between the eyes and base of ears.

Glossy—The reflected luster of brightness from naturally healthy fur in rabbits—a natural sheen of the fur enhanced by grooming.

Guard Hairs—The longer, stiffer hairs in the pelage or fur of a rabbit—easily noted upon blowing into the fur. Usually of different color than the under wool, except in self breeds.

Hindquarters—The after portion or posterior section of the body, composed of loins, hips, hind legs and rump.

Hip—The thigh joint and large muscular first joint of the hind leg.

Hock—The middle joint or section of the hind leg between the foot and hip.

Hog Fat—The condition of a rabbit obviously over-fattened, and consequently out of proportion to the true type of the breed.

Hump Back—As applied to type—having a hump or protuberance on the back marring a gracefully arched outline.

Inner Ear—The concave portion of the ear.

Junior—A rabbit under six months of age.

Kindle—To give birth to young rabbits.

Knee—The second joint of the leg—connecting the thigh and leg.

Pair—A male and female rabbit of one variety.

Parasites—Rabbits occasionally harbor mange and ringworm mites, lice or fleas, but such parasites are very uncommon.

Patches—A small section of fur foreign to the color standard of the animal, such as white spots of fur on blacks, New Zealand Reds or American Blues.

Paunch—The prominent portion of the abdomen.

Pedigree—A correct written chart of the male and female ancestors of a rabbit, showing the date of birth; ownership of dam and the parents, grand-parents and great grand-parents of the specimen in question.

Pelage—The fur coat or covering of an animal, as in rabbits.

Pepper and Salt—A flat, unattractive appearance of black and white ticking, as in Chinchillas. Caused by lack of contrast and waviness, and in ticking and weakness of color in the tips of guard hairs.

Pot Belly—A distended condition of the stomach and intestines caused by improper food, usually found in young rabbits.

Poor Coat—Fur not in good condition through moulting, rust or ill-health of the animal. Also caused by inattention to grooming.

Rabbit—A domesticated rodent of the genus *Oryctolagus Cuniculus*.

Racy—As applied to type—slim, trim, alert and active. Slender in body and legs—harelike.

Ribs—The curved portions of the sides immediately back of the shoulders above the belly.

Rump—The hinder portion of the back and back-bone.

Screw-tail—See wry-tail.

Rust—A reddish-brown coloration of fur, usually appearing on the sides, flanks or feet of rabbits, having the appearance of iron rust and being foreign to the standard color. Rust usually appears in American Blues, Blacks, Havanas and Lilacs, and may be caused by fading through over-exposure to the sunlight, dirty hutches, or dead hairs about to moult.

Saddle—The rounded, intermediate portion of the back between shoulder and loin.

Sandy—Light yellowish brown; the color of sand, as in sand-gray Flemish Giants.

Self or Self-colored—Animals of the same colored fur over the entire head, legs, body and tail. Solid colored.

Senior—A rabbit six months of age or older.

Shadow-bars—Weakness of self-color in the fur of both fore and hind feet, appearing in the form of white or lighter colored bars running across the feet, and acting as a severe cut or penalty in scoring. Occurs more often in the agouti breeds than in selfs.

Shoulder—The uppermost joint of the foreleg, connecting it with the body.

Silvered—Having the appearance of silvery sheen or luster—an abundance of silver-white or silver tipped guard hairs interspersed through the fur so as to produce a lustrous silvery appearance.

Slobbers—Indigestion or gastritis, usually found in young rabbits, caused by improper feeding. Indicated by drooling mouth and wet fur on lower jaw and forelegs. Not contagious.

Snipey—As applied to head—narrow and elongated, with an appearance of undue leanness.

Snuffles—A virulent contagious affection of the nasal passages and respiratory organs, usually terminating in chronic illness. Indicated by fever, heavy breathing, sneezing and discharge of thick creamy nasopus from nostrils.

Solid Color—(self-color)—Of the same color uniformity over the entire animal—not mixed with any other color.

Sore Hocks—An ulcerated condition of the foot-pads or soles of either fore or hind feet of the rabbit.

Spraddled—As applied to fore feet. Bowed outwardly when viewed from the front—knock-kneed. As applied to hind feet—not set parallel with the body; turned outwardly from the hock-joint.

Squatty—As applied to fore feet. Not straight in bone, broken down or bowed inwardly.

Station—Ideal manner of standing of carriage in conformity with standard position or pose.

Stocky—Compact, stout and cobby.

Strain—A race or stock of rabbits in any standard breed of the same family blood, having the quality of reproducing marked racial characteristics.

Stringy—The quality of having ropy or sinewy flesh—noticeably in the larger breeds of rabbits if not properly fattened for market.

Sway-back—As applied to type. Having a distinct fall or scoop in that portion of the back between the shoulders and hindquarters, as distinguished from gradually arching back.

Symmetry—(As applied to types in rabbits.) The quality of

possessing a harmonious proportion of head, ears, legs and body structure conforming to the standard type of the breed represented.

Tail-carriage—The way in which a rabbit carries the tail. Poor tail carriage is denoted by the tail being carried to one side or the other instead of correct.

Ticking—A wavy distribution of longer guard hairs throughout the fur of a color distinct from the under wool or body fur. Such ticking is usually produced by black-tipped guard hairs, as in Chinchillas, Flemish Giants and Belgian Hares and adds greatly to the beauty of the fur. It may occur in other colors, such as blue ticking in Blue Squirrels or black-tipped fawn hairs in New Zealand Reds.

Tucked-up—As applied to type, the trim appearance of a Belgian Hare, with long rounded body and breast and belly gathered in closely to form an arch when the animal is in a sitting position.

Typical—Serving as an ideal representative of any given breed or variety as applied to type, color, or fur quality.

Under-color—The base of the fur hair—shaft next to the skin (not the belly fur of the animal). In the agouti breeds, the under-color is usually slate-blue from the skin about half-inch of the hair shaft. In the self breeds, the under-color usually extends three-quarters of the entire length of both the under-wool and the guard hairs.

Under-wool—The shorter, softer body fur in the pelage of a rabbit, readily distinguished from the longer guard hairs. It should be very thick and as near one inch in length as possible.

Variety—(As applied to rabbits, "Type shows the breed and color the variety".) A breed subdivision, applicable to animals of any recognized standard breed, but distinct in color of fur from other races or subdivisions thereof.

Vent Disease—Venereal diseases in rabbits of both sexes. Indicated by scabby, reddened male or female organs, usually exuding pus.

Wall Eyes—(Moon eyes). Having a milky film over the cornea or appearance similar to a moonstone.

Wool—Applied as descriptive of the fur of Angora rabbits—the guard hairs and under-fur being from 2½ to 5 inches in length and resembling fine wool in texture.

Wool Teeth—Protruding or elongated teeth in either upper or lower jaw caused by breakage of the teeth opposite.

Wry-tail—Abnormally bent, curled or twisted permanently to one side; a corkscrew tail with one or more turns.

Courtesy M. W. MEEK.

FOR BEST POSSIBLE PRICES
SHIP TO

VANDEWEGHE

TRADING CORPORATION

141 WEST 28th STREET

NEW YORK

LARGEST AND OLDEST BUYERS
OF

DOMESTIC RABBIT SKINS

WE PAY HALF THE SHIPPING CHARGES
REMITTANCES RETURNED PROMPTLY

Shipments Accepted All Year Round

NO SHIPMENT TOO LARGE OR TOO SMALL

Information Regarding Handling of
RABBIT SKINS

Freely Given

Write for Free Shipping Tags

FUR STANDARDS FOR RABBITS

As compiled by John Furrer, George West and H. C. Gilbert

Glossary

Broken Spots—Guard hair broken off in spots, due to rubbing or becoming dead, dry and brittle, exposing undercoat; ridges or lines where coat is breaking into moult, exposing the undercoat.

Density—The property or quality of a thick coat.

Fine Coat—Too fine in texture, not enough body; guard hair being of same thickness as undercoat.

Flat Coat—Coat lacking in density or undercoat; evidenced to touch by a lack of spring or body to the nap. Coat too fine in texture coupled with lack of density; no spring or body to nap.

Guard Hair—The coarser hair of the coat, put there by Nature to guard the softer, more delicate undercoat, giving body and wearing quality to the fur.

Loose Coat—A coat that lacks undercoat density. Usually the guard hairs are too fine. The coat is flat to the touch, without spring to nap (does not denote slipping coat).

Open Coat—Same as loose coat.

Texture—The makeup of the coat—weight or thickness of the hair.

Slipping Coat—A coat that is shedding or slipping.

Undercoat—The fine, softer under portion of the fur being somewhat shorter and finer than the guard hair. The top being covered and protected by overlapping tips of the guard hair.

STANDARD OF PERFECTION

Condition ----- 30 points

The fur of rabbit to be set tight in pelt, without breaks due to moult, broken spots of guard hair, mats, or stains—over the back, sides, chest and flanks. The guard hair should be glossy and not brittle.

Cut severely for slipping coat, broken spots or broken guard hair in the usable portion of pelt. Cut for dead, dry or lustreless coat.

Density ----- 30 points

Coat should be dense and thick to the touch, over entire body and sides, chest and flanks.

Cut severely for flat, open, or loose coat.

Texture ----- 30 points

Coat should not be harsh or wiry, nor too fine or silky, or resemble woolers. It should be coarse enough in guard hair to offer resistance when fingers are drawn through same. There should be a fine undercoat, which is soft, interspersed thickly with decidedly heavier or thicker guard hair, which protrude above the undercoat, forming a protective surface for the undercoat, giving body and density to the coat.

Cut severely if guard hair is not noticeably coarser than undercoat. Cut severely if coat is wiry, curly or bristly.

Balance ----- 10 points

The coat should be balanced in quality, of a fairly good length, not too long nor too short. Strive to have it as long over back and shoulders as over hips and flanks, with uniform density over back and shoulders, as well as over hips and flanks.

Cut severely if coat is short over back and shoulders and long over hips and flanks. Cut severely if coat is thin over shoulders and back and thick over hips and flanks.

Cuts Should be Allowed to Full Limit of Points

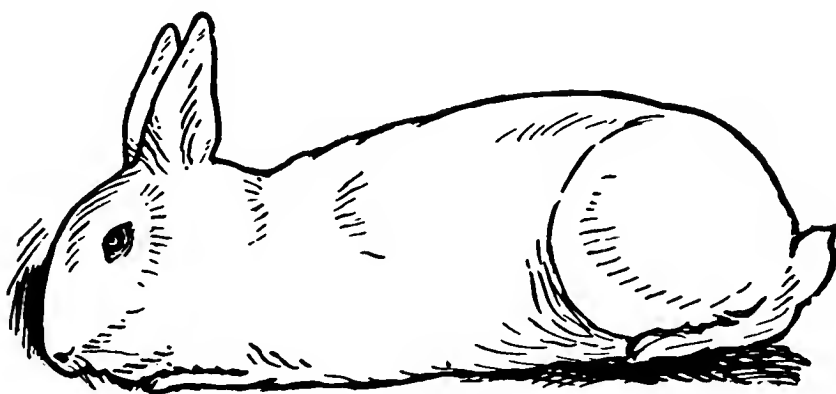
Classes for following should be made under above standard: Whites, Self Colors (Blacks, Blues, Havanas, Reds, etc.), Agoutis (Greys, Steels, Chinchillas, etc.), Silvers (Champagnes, Silver Fox, Silver Martens, Black and Tans, etc.), also Rex coated.

These men have done a fine piece of work and they certainly have made it plain what fur structure is desired and demanded, but it is surprising to know how many breeders and even judges have not studied this standard. I have even found some who did not even know that we have a standard of this kind. That is one reason we have so much confusion about the quality of fur.

Before this fur standard was adopted, we must admit that breeders and judges were on the wrong track, too much inclined to favor the rather woolly type which is undesirable, both from a fancy and commercial standpoint. As you read and study this fur standard you will see that we definitely do not want a harsh or wiry fur, nor do we want one too fine or silky and above all things we do not want it to resemble woolers.

There have been no changes in our fur standard. The only difference is that now our judges are judging according to this standard instead of following their own likes and dislikes.

Since we have been adhering more closely to our accepted standard of fur, we can certainly see a wonderful improvement in the quality of fur especially in the New Zealand Whites. It is my opinion that in a very short time, we shall have eliminated the woolly factor in all our normal furred rabbits.

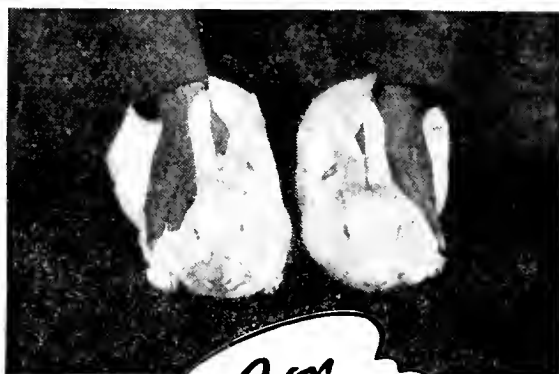


EARS TOO SHORT IN PROPORTION TO SIZE OF BODY

purina rabbit chow is



...For
MEAT



...For
SHOW

It takes a quality ration that meets all of your rabbits' needs to produce plump, fine-flavored domestic rabbit meat. Purina Rabbit Chow Complete Checkers is balanced, complete—all hay and grains are carefully cleaned to remove any foreign material that might cause an unpleasant taste in the meat. For fine-flavored meat, feed Rabbit Chow!

Proper feeding plays a big part in prize winning. Purina Rabbit Chow Complete Checkers is built to build big, well-developed frames—to develop heavy, glossy fur—to build the sparkling condition that catches the judge's eye. That's why so many winners all over the country are fed on Rabbit Chow.

Purina
ers con
mins n
Angora
conditi
being c
the rab

PURINA MILLS, ST. LO

YOU GET THESE SALES AIDS FREE



REDI-FRY CARTONS NEW RECIPE BOOKS

These cartons are just the thing to boost your meat sales. They are attractively printed in color, have a cellophane-window lid, recipes printed on the bottom, and are made of heavy, waxed, water-resisting cardboard. There's a coupon in every 100-lb. bag of Rabbit Chow that entitles you to eight of these cartons Free!

With more recipes than before and facts about the value of domestic rabbit meat, these booklets are a big help in selling because they teach housewives new ways to prepare domestic rabbit meat. You can get 20 of these Recipe Booklets Free for every coupon from a 100-lb. bag of Rabbit Chow that you send in.



RA

These are heavy
tively printed in
from. They're just
rabbitry or along
you can get one of
imprinted.

ilt to do the job!



For
NOOL



...For
LABORATORY

Chow Complete Check-
proteins, minerals, vita-
o produce good quality
and to maintain top body
e Complete Checkers
d dry, do not soil or mat
ool.

MO.

When raising laboratory stock you want a
feed that keeps does in good condition to
kindle large litters—
grows the young out
fast to shipping weight.
Feed Purina Rabbit
Chow . . . a feed that is
built to do that job!



H PURINA RABBIT CHOW



RY SIGNS

ns, weather resisting. attrac-
colors. Two signs to choose
g to put up in front of your
away. For two bag coupons
ns with your name especially



BUTCHER COUNTER CARDS

If you'd like to increase your meat sales through
butcher shops—put one of these new counter cards in the
butcher shops that sell your dressed rabbits. This card
is printed in 3 colors—easel stand attached. You can get
one of these counter cards for every bag coupon you send in.

WE BELIEVE IN THE RABBIT INDUSTRY

the not too distant future we
see great growth for the rab-
bit industry. Domestic rab-
bit meat should and will grow
in popularity—if only quality
meat is produced and a sound
promotional plan is developed.
The importance of rabbits in
the field of laboratory and sci-
ence is growing daily in im-
portance!

We look at the rabbit busi-
ness as an "infant industry,"
but we're not overlooking its
potential future. That's why
our plan for the breeder has
been one of SERVICE and
EDUCATION. We're doing
everything we can to help your
industry grow, develop and
prosper.

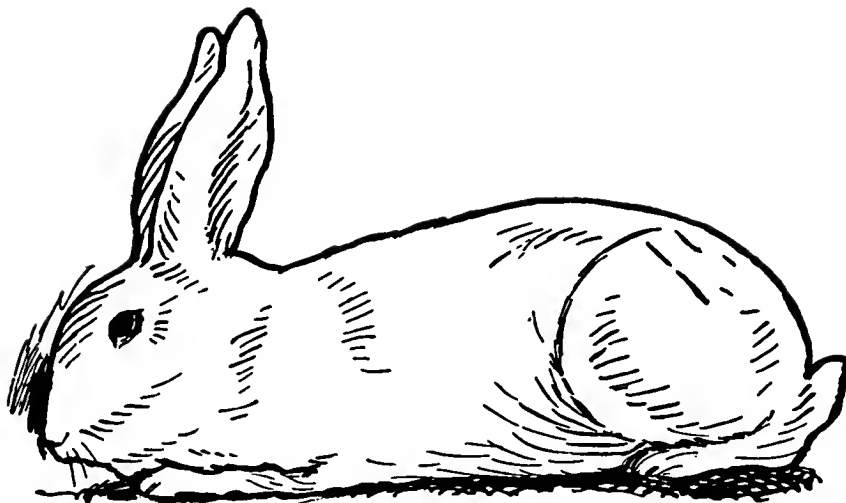
FIRST—has been our policy
of producing a quality rabbit
feed that will give results. Our
Experimental Rabbitry and Re-
search Laboratories are con-
stantly working to give you
the best feed possible when
you buy Purina Rabbit Chow.

SECOND—Comes our policy
of giving Sales Aids with
Rabbit Chow to help you build
a greater acceptance and de-
mand for domestic rabbit meat.
You are familiar with the
Redi-Fry cartons and Recipe
Booklets, and now we have
added the new Rabbitry Signs
and Butcher Counter Cards.

THIRD—is our program of
education. It is our aim to
have the Purina Rabbit Breed-
er bring you helpful material
on the raising, showing and
selling of rabbits and rabbit
products.

We know your aims . . .
we know your problems . . .
we're constantly building a
program of SERVICE for you
to help you get your job done.
This is our Present policy and
our policy for the Future. We
Believe in the Rabbit Industry.

PURINA MILLS
St. Louis, Mo.



EARS TOO LONG IN PROPORTION TO BODY

ENGLISH SPOTS

By James Blythe

English Spots are the peer of Exhibition Rabbits, they are very difficult to breed, in fact many Breeders have spent a lifetime trying to produce a perfect specimen. They also are an interesting breed to judge, as there are so many markings to consider that it is very necessary to compare the specimens carefully and take into consideration all points and cuts before making a decision.

The first group of markings to take into consideration when judging English Spots is an important one as it generally is the first seen—I refer to the head markings which score thirty-three points or one-third of the total number of points. The butterfly should be examined carefully for snips or runs and cut accordingly. A slight cut should be made if the wings run under the lower jaw. The wings should be clean cut and the nose fork taper to as near a point as possible. A perfect butterfly scores fifteen points, a white spot in same is a positive disqualification.

The eye circle should be as near a circle as possible, about the size of a quarter, when wider than this there should be a cut, a narrow eye circle is what is wanted. Most all English have a feather or run up over the eye circle, a great many Judges lay too much stress on this fault—it really is of minor importance as one seldom sees an English that does not have this fault. The eye circles score eight points, being minus both eye circles is a disqualification.

The cheek spots should be small and neat, about the size of a pea and as nearly round as possible. They should clear the eye circle by at least one quarter of an inch. Some Judges have been selecting specimens with these markings too large and if the Breeder is encouraged to breed for large eye circles and cheek spots he will soon run into trouble with dirty heads and connecting cheek spots. The cheek spots score five points. Being minus both cheek spots is a disqualification.

The ears should be not over four inches long and well carried,

Ship ALL Your Rabbit Skins to

“SHUBERT”

CHICAGO

- “SHUBERT” has always placed a higher value upon the shipper’s good will than upon any immediate profits. We have always tried to pay more money for each and every shipment than the same shipment would bring elsewhere. That’s the way we built our business and why we have so many thousands of real shipper friends. As a result, “SHUBERT” has become “Rabbit Skin Headquarters”, handling more tame rabbit skins than any other direct buyer of rabbit skins in America.
- The world’s largest consumers of American rabbit skins look to us to supply their needs. This huge outlet gives us a tremendous advantage that we pass along to our shippers in the form of EXTRA GOOD PRICES; prices that give you EXTRA PROFITS that you don’t get when you ship elsewhere.
- Ship us all the rabbit skins you have—a few skins or thousands of them. We buy rabbit skins the year ‘round—Whites, Chinchillas, Fawns, Blues, Mottled, Greys—all kinds—all grades. Plan to get “every penny” that is in your rabbit skins by transacting all your business direct with “Headquarters”. Our BETTER GRADING and BETTER PRICES mean MORE MONEY TO YOU. Remember—no quantity is too large for us—let us have ALL your rabbit skins. You’ll be mighty glad you did!

A. B. SHUBERT FUR CO.

“RABBIT SKIN HEADQUARTERS”

25-27 W. Hubbard St.

CHICAGO

otherwise subject to a cut. A great many Judges cut back a beautiful specimen because the white runs up the ears a little. True, we are all striving for a perfect ear with solid color to the base, but as only five points are allowed on the ears they cannot be cut too severely. Other than these head markings, the head should be clean and the Judge should cut back a specimen with a dirty head according to amount of stray spots.

Taking the saddle, that tapering line with the herringbone effect, it should start at the ear base and run unbroken to the base of the tail. Many Judges are showing preference for specimens with a saddle or herringbone like a narrow line, either an exceptionally narrow or wide saddle or herringbone is not preferable, but nevertheless the saddle with a herringbone effect should be given preference. A perfect saddle or herringbone scores ten points. If there is a break of three inches or more in the saddle, the specimen should be disqualified or if the saddle lays off the center of the back this also is a disqualification.

An experienced Breeder of English can control the markings I have dwelt on to a great extent. The next group we will take is more or less a gamble: The Chain body and loin markings. The chain should start at the base of the ear with one very small spot and increase in size and number, the course taken by these spots should slant downward toward the center of the belly then the body spots should gradually get larger and slant up toward the herringbone; the loin markings still increasing in size and number circle up over the haunches but clearing the saddle by at least one inch, after passing the center of the haunches the spots should diminish in size still keeping clear of the saddle. Much attention should be paid to see that these spots are distinct and separate; in other words, not splashy or blotchy. Both sides should be as nearly alike as possible. Specimens with heavy washy sides should be cut as severely as possible. There is plenty of room to cut in this respect as twenty-four points are allowed on these markings. Spots too close to the herringbone should be cut severely but a Judge should be careful not to confuse the herringbone effect with the spots. Having absolutely no chain body or loin marking is a disqualification.

There should be one elbow and one hook spot on each fore and hind leg, these are called leg spots. They should be as small and neat as possible. They score five points on the fore leg and two points on the hind leg, and each missing spot should be cut accordingly. To be absolutely minus all four leg spots is a disqualification.

There should be one elbow and one hock spot on each fore and hind leg. Six points are allowed on the teat spots and one point cut for each missing spot. To be minus all six teat spots is a disqualification.

Color in black should be a deep rich black. Color in blue should be a deep rich blue. These are the two outstanding colors. Tortoise should be a henna color with a rich dark shading. Greys come in two shades, a light or steel grey. Any of these colors should be carried well down to the skin and as free of white hairs as possible. Color scores ten points. Any foreign color in markings is a disqualification.

The size of a senior English should be from six to eight pounds.

In juniors, little or no attention should be paid to weight, unless they weigh over eight pounds. Seniors weighing less than six pounds should be cut slightly. Weighing over eight pounds should be disqualified.

The type should be between a Belgian Hare and a Dutch. The haunches should be high and the back showing a nice arch tapering to the shoulders, a flat backed or broad shouldered specimen should be slightly cut. Five points are allowed for size and type.

Condition of fur should be sleek, smooth and short; body should be in good flesh but not ever-fat. Dewlaps are cut severely and if large, double or crooked should be disqualified. A moulting specimen should not be cut back more than two and one-half points, only when it is moulting to such an extent that the markings become blurred. Condition scores five points.

A Judge should spend considerable time getting a rabbit in the proper position or pose as the specimen may carry its front quarters high and not get the benefit of the beautiful sweep it may have. This sweep should resemble the lines of a Dutchman's pipe. Judges should avoid as far as possible in placing specimens with large blotchy spots, the largest spots should be in the center of the loins about the size of a dime. There never has been a perfect specimen although the Breeders are striving to come as near to the standard of perfection as possible; therefore, a Judge should not lay too much stress on the graduation of spots but rather lay more stress on the sweep and breaking up of the spots and having them distinct. It is important to comment on the sweep and side markings as all Breeders look forward to same. Generally when receiving remark cards from the different Shows, Judges mention such minor faults as lacking one teat spot, run on the leg spot, stray spot in the head, smudge on the belly or crutch, ears not clean cut or undersize, or spots connecting with herringbone, or just plainly a NICE SPECIMEN. Many Judges brush the fur against the grain as they would a fur rabbit. This is the wrong thing to do as English require a short sleek coat and the coat must lay in its natural position in order to bring out the distinctness and proper placement of spots.

Most of the study of the specimen should be confined to head, saddle and side markings, as these markings amount to sixty-seven points, and the Judge should almost make his decision on these points.

JUDGING DUTCH

By Chas. O. Lewis

In judging Dutch, it is not only necessary to have the Standard in mind, but also to realize that there is a proper method of applying that Standard and of handling each particular breed. Every Breeder thinks his animal is the best, which is only natural; therefore the Judge should be careful in his decisions and be able to support his placements by logical reasoning based on the Standard properly applied.

Proper handling is very important and absolutely essential in the correct placement of Dutch, for even though a Dutch might be



Follow the Trend!

**BECOME A SATISFIED
ROCKLAND
SHIPPER AND FEED**

ROCKLAND RABBIT RATION

**IT IS A COMPLETE DIET
AND
PROPERLY BALANCED**

IN PELLET FORM

A few facts about ROCKLAND RABBIT RATION

It is a **BALANCED** diet, containing all the necessary vitamins and ingredients which an average rabbit will efficiently and satisfactorily absorb.

It is a **COMPLETE** rabbit food in pellet form.

No hay is required.

It will go further than ordinary rabbit foods.

The pellets are smaller and firmer, reducing waste to a minimum.

It is over 16 percent in protein content.

It contains ingredients which will check coccidiosis.

It is not milled as a by-product.

Its consistency is insured by a mill established over 25 years, with an enviable reputation.

The formula as a rabbit diet has never before been commercialized.

More pounds of rabbit are realized per food dollar spent.

It has been proven after five years under all conditions, without prejudice, to be the most economical food on the market.

Prominent members of the research world have been instrumental in its perfection.

It is backed with more than fifteen years of practical experimenting.

It insures larger litters.

It increases vitality and resistance.

It reduces sterility.

It maintains greater activity in Stud Bucks.

It reduces cannibalism.

It reduces mortality in young of weaning age.

It can be introduced suddenly, eliminating the need for a gradual change from one diet to another.

It improves fur texture.

It is offered as an instrumental factor in eliminating costly irregularities.

It is offered to fit every rabbit minded person's purse.

Its results are surprising rabbit breeders daily.

You can't afford to continue experimenting in the face of the continued growing demand for rabbits.

And finally, **BECAUSE** it cannot be imitated.

Secure your supply of ROCKLAND Feeds through your local dealer from

ARCADE FARMS MILLING COMPANY

Millers and Sole Distributors

223 WEST JACKSON BLVD.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

And Mail Your Receipted Feed Bills to

ROCKLAND FARMS, NEW CITY, N. Y.

Shipping Instructions reach you by return mail—Payments twice monthly

almost perfect, the markings and type could be distorted and disarranged by improper handling.

Before posing any animal, the Judge should take into consideration the type called for in the Standard and pose it accordingly. For instance: The Dutch is a COBBY animal as called for in the Standard, a compact chunky little animal closely coupled yet with a solid rounded back. This is entirely different from a BLOCKY type which is as the name implies, more of the square or block type, generally with flattened back. So one can see there is a vast difference between the two types. Now the New Zealand is Blocky and the Flemish long, so the same method of posing these two breeds cannot be used with Dutch. In posing the Dutch with its cobby type and rounded back, it should be gently pushed together rather than flattened and stretched. If a Dutch is pushed downward and stretched out as with the larger breeds, even though it is a good cobby type, it will be just pushed and flattened from cobby to blocky type.

With a Dutch posed properly for judging, the Judge has an opportunity to observe it in a natural position and examine the markings just as they really are, with no distortion. The same care should be exercised in gently rolling a Dutch over to examine the markings underneath. By holding it carefully by the ears with one hand, and supporting the rump with the other, a Dutch can be rolled or turned over, leaving the undercut in a natural position. The legs should not be pulled or stretched as this will cause a run where there really is none. A run or drag should show with the animal in a perfectly normal position and not be caused, as is often the case, by pulling or tugging at legs.

Some Judges have large hands and if a Dutch is grasped by the loose fur on the neck and back and then turned over, even the most perfect undercut might be pulled out of position and appear wavy or crooked.

With large classes the Judge should not be in a hurry to get a class weeded down to five for his ribbon placements, and should avoid by all means snap judgment in sending animals back to their pens too quickly, for in so doing an animal may be unjustly deprived of a place among winners. For example: With a large class in front of him, a Judge might look them over quickly for one to send back and spot a Dutch with a fault immediately discernible to the eye; such as a drag on neck or cheek or run in undercut, or a short stop, and with just a casual glance at the rest of the animal send it back to its pen, just noting bad drag on neck or run in undercut, or some similar remark applying to the one fault. Now the entire cut in points as provided in the Standard for this one fault might be about all the judge could cut, and in total less than the accumulated point cuts on various smaller faults on other Dutch in the class. With a large class a Judge should first go over each animal carefully, looking for disqualifications, which in many cases are hard to find, especially very small eye spots. This will enable the Judge to start thinning the class properly and save him some embarrassment if the disqualification should not be discovered till there were only five or less left on the table. When he has a Dutch with a fault immediately seen as mentioned above, he should again look it over carefully before sending it back, to be sure that it is not an outstanding specimen otherwise and even with the full cut for the fault, be entitled to a place among the favored five.

A Judge should remember that to most breeders, one or two shows are the aim and goal of a whole year's breeding and work, and he is entitled to have his animals carefully examined and judged according to the Standard which provides a scale of points to be allowed and cut.

In selecting Best Dutch the Judge should remember that it is much more difficult to produce and condition one of the colored varieties than a Black, and that very often the slight color fade or rust on the Black is hard to see, but is there just the same, and should be cut just as much as the same condition on other colors. Just because a Dutch is Black is no reason for placing him Best of Breed over its competitors in the other colors, who perhaps may have the edge in markings, which however do not strike the eye as forcefully as those on the Black. Another point to remember is that markings are permanent, condition and color at best temporary, and change with the season and age of fur.

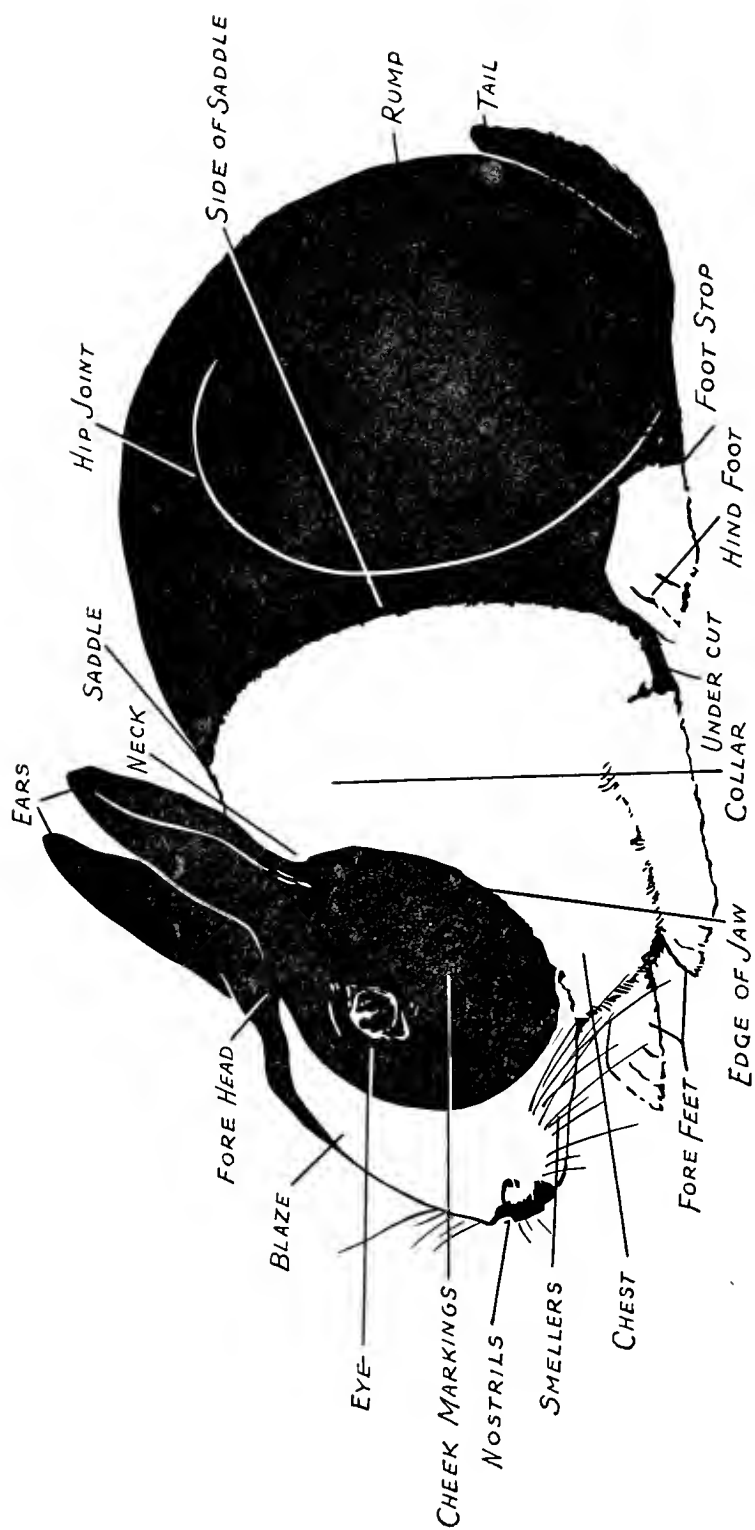
To sum up the matter: The Dutch breeder plans his matings and grooms his stock for certain shows, and has a right to expect his stock to be properly handled and carefully judged according to the standard by which he raises them. He naturally expects to win, or at least place near the top, and to have his whole year's work wasted by careless handling or snap judgment often causes him to lose all interest. Thus the industry loses a breeder and the show an exhibitor.

The Judge should therefore remember this and learn, first to handle and pose Dutch in the proper manner and then judge by the Standard; using a combination of comparison and point cuts, and not by comparison alone, especially in the selection of Best of Breed for then the competitors are extremely close together in quality and a few points may decide the placement.

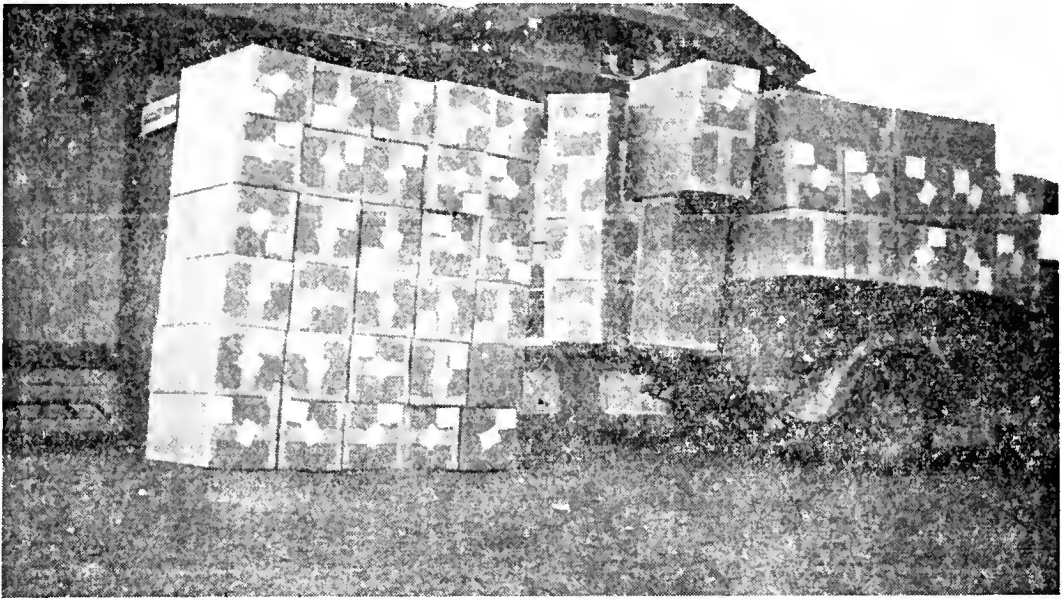
The Judge should never be ashamed to have Standard before him, open at the page covering the particular breed he happens to be judging, for none of us is perfect and the average breeder has respect for a Judge who shows by the open Standard before him, that he has it in mind and ready for quick reference.

With first the proper handling and posing of Dutch; then the careful elimination of the class as outlined above, a Judge will find that he will eventually come to a decision which he can make stand up under any argument which may arise; for with careful and proper judging, few if any should take exception to his placements.

The application of the various points allotted and cuts provided in the Standard is really a mechanical and mathematical proposition, and easy to do if the Judge approaches and carries on his work with the proper mental attitude, bearing in mind that the result of years of planning and work are on the table in front of him, handling the animals properly, taking time in eliminations and judges by the Standard.



AN IDEAL DUTCH



One Thousand Pounds of No. 1 on the Way to Mill.

AMERICAN ANGORA RABBIT BREEDERS COOPERATIVE

HIGHEST PRICES

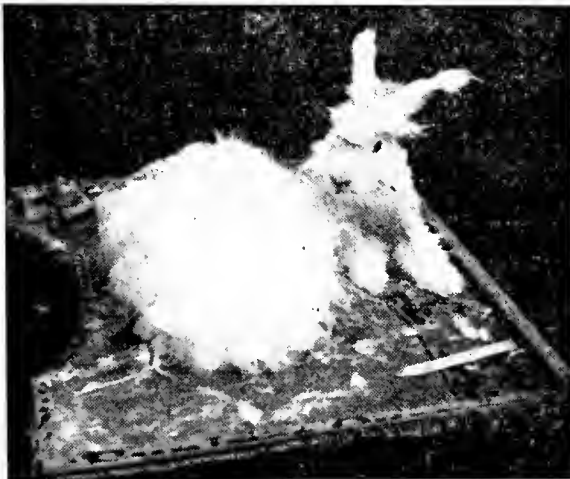
50% Advance upon receipt of wool.

QUICK RETURNS

BONDED WAREHOUSE—affords full protection against fire, water, theft.

Build your own business. "One for all and all for one" strong business organization that can meet the quantity and quality requirements of the mills as well as getting a price for wool necessary to remunerative business to the grower. Witchita Bank of Cooperatives, \$10,000 Commitment, 2 per cent dividend declared each year. Books audited yearly by Certified Public Accountant. Books open at all times to all members. President and Sec'y-Treas. each under bond. Your business organization built on sound financial principles.

C. W. ORR, Sec'y, Palmer Lake, Colo.



ANGORA SPECIALTY CLUB

OF

**American Angora Rabbit
Breeders Cooperative**

Chartered Specialty Club of the

**American Rabbit
and Cavy Breeders Association**

Chosen after four years of honest, prugressive business record. Stands for the advancement of the Angora Rabbit wool industry. Encourages publicity through shows, advertising, and articles. Upon request furnishes all possible help and information to any grower.

Open to all breeders of Angora Rabbits.

Membership fee per year, \$1.00.

C. W. ORR, Secretary

Palmer Lake, Colorado

JUDGING ANGORAS

By Judge Lewis S. J. Griffin, Colorado Springs, Colorado

Judging Angoras is somewhat different than judging normal haired rabbits or in grading wool. One must consider a balanced animal, type, wool and trimmings. If the animal is out of condition no matter how good the wool or type the mats and broken wool is too severe a cut for placement. Our greatest consideration must be given to density and texture of wool. As this is a commercial wool animal and raised for wool and not for meat. However, on the show table we must have a balanced animal and type and trimmings have their share of points to consider.

Let's consider the wool first. Here we must consider the density and texture, the coat to be in full bloom, to be uniform in length, not broken or ragged on sides or matted under the neck and around chest or hips. The under legs should be wooled over, not necessarily heavy wool but the more wool the better, especially under the hind legs. This wool should carry down on to the limbs and feet. With the English it should be wool and not hair.

The next thing that sets an Angora off to best advantage is heavy trimmings, full, large ear tufts, bangs that drop down from forehead, whiskers that are full and even, and last but not least, pads on underside of feet that are thick and soft.

We have what might be termed three types of Angoras as follows: The genuine English type, the French type and what I call "Just Angoras," or a go-between. Let's take each of them separately:

First the English: Here we have a beautiful specimen when in full bloom. The type should be almost round. Of course the animal is longer than it is wide but when it is full wooled they resemble a ball, especially when dropped on the table. Their head is short, wide and blocky. Ears short, ideal length $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the neck very short so the head sets close to the body. The body should be well rounded and full in the chest. Thus making a cobby, compact animal. The animal should be solid in flesh and plump, ideal weight about $5\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.

Second the French type: Here we have just the opposite of the English. The type calls for medium length of body. Naturally the larger the animal the longer the body. The ears are thicker and longer, ideal length $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, ideal weight 8 pounds. The bone is heavier, the type as a whole what one might term coarser than the English. The wool on the French should carry the same density and texture except we find what one might call guard hair more noticeable. The wool does not extend down over the feet as it does in the English but runs into a soft fur. The trimmings are very much the same as the English except not so heavy and the pads on the feet are not heavy, usually only a fringe of wool hanging from the feet.

Next we have the so-called "Go-between." I probably will be condemned by some for even mentioning this type of Angora, but it is an important issue to the Angora breeders, and the sooner the Angora breeders learn what this so-called Angora is, that much the better.

In the first place it may be one of the two following: A poor typed English that has become coarse from improper mating, verging on French type. The animal has become long and rangy in body yet has a reasonably blocky head, ears too long for ideal English yet not the proper type French ear. The wool in most cases is coarse and thin and trimmings may be good. Here the judge is on the spot. It is entered as English, just gets by with English head and ears and has fair wool.

The other kind of a wooler we find is one that has been bred from a good English buck crossed on a long haired white rabbit and after two or three generations it takes on somewhat the makeup of the English as to type and trimming but the wool is coarse. In most cases the animal is between an English and a French as to size, carries on the limbs a resemblance to the French as the feet are not well woolled. Here again the judge is on the spot. The above typed Angora could also come from some new beginner crossing the French and the English. This practice should be discouraged as the French and English are two distinct breeds and should be kept so.

I personally feel all judges should be more severe and cut severely for this type of Angora. I'll admit some of them get by under the standards and we cannot disqualify, but let's at least be more severe with our remarks so the breeder will know what he or she has and if he or she be of the progressive nature they will thank us rather than be hurt or provoked at the judge.

I sometimes feel we judges are afraid of hurting the feelings of the exhibitor and do not say what we think. I believe most exhibitors enter their stock to get honest and just opinions rather than flattery and be misled by same.

Now a word about showing. I honestly believe every Angora breeder should do some showing. The show room is your display window. Clip your stock at the right time to get some animals in full bloom by the time certain shows are held. I hear some of you say, "I am not in the show business but in the wool business commercially." Every business has to advertise to do business in the most profitable way. Keep a few breeders for this purpose, clip them at proper time to have them in full bloom at the proper time, then advertise your herd as breeders as well as commercial woolers. In this way you improve your chance of selling breeders at \$10.00, \$15.00 to \$25.00 per animal. Such prices are not to be sneered at. Advertise in Small Stock Magazine as well as the shows and your profits will be greater. The Angora is not a meat producer and prospective buyers are looking for herds that have winnings at the head of their rabbitry for they know the said rabbitry has a balanced herd, type as well as wool.

My final advice is show, advertise and last but not least grade your wool properly.

JUDGING CHINCHILLAS

By Ed Stahl

There are numerous points regarding the three different types of Chinchilla rabbits, the Standard, the Heavyweight, and the Giant, not provided for in the information given for this breed by the established standards. I will endeavor to give my interpretation of each section, variations from the recognized standards if any, is not intended, difference of opinions among judges are accepted. If this contribution to this book on judging will be the means of clarifying that which is not clear even on points that are insignificant, it will have served the purpose intended.

Body Type

Points 20—Cuts 1 to 10: The ideal Chinchilla rabbit in both the Standard and Heavyweight varieties is a rabbit that is well proportioned, and while the body type is chubby and medium in length, other sections of the rabbit should be applied in order that they too may conform to the type of the rabbit; for instance, the length of the ears should not be out of proportion with the size of the body, the body should not be long but compact, shoulders broad and body back of the shoulders well filled out, with the hips full and rather broad but not too broad in proportion to the shoulders. The flesh to be firm, not loose or flabby, it is important that the saddle (back bone) be broad, which adds to the compactness of the body.

The body of the Giant Chinchilla rabbit is somewhat longer, extreme length is not desirable, broad in both hindquarters and shoulders, forming a graceful arch from shoulders to hindquarters, the body to be well filled out, broad saddle and large frame.

Type is very important, it is what the judge sees first, and it makes no difference whether the rabbit is Standard, Heavyweight or Giant, its ears, its head and its general make-up should be well balanced and proportioned. Eliminate any specimen in the Standard and Heavyweight classes that in any way resemble the characteristics of the Giant. This also applies to the overgrown Heavyweight type entered in the Giant classes.

Condition

Points 10—Cuts 1 to 5: Condition of flesh goes hand in hand with type of body; flesh should be solid, not loose or flabby or soft, with the skin well filled over entire body, especially on sides and flanks; the dewlap of course is a pouch of loose skin under the chin, which is a natural condition.

Ears

Points 5—Cuts 1 to 3: The ideal ear length of the Standard Chinchillas is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; Heavyweight, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches; and the Giant, while no ideal length of ear is given, should be $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches or over, in proportion to the size and weight of the rabbit. A rabbit that is ideal in weight should have ear length as near as is given as ideal as possible, however any rabbit approaching its top limit in weight, the ears should be longer in proportion. The ideal ear length on a rabbit of medium weight would be thrown out of proportion on a

rabbit approaching its top weight limit. In order that the length of ears is in proper proportion with the size of the body and the weight of the rabbit, the ear length should be shorter or longer accordingly; in no case, however, should the length of the ear exceed its top limits as given in the standard.

The Giant Chinchilla, whose weight varies from 10 to 14 lbs. and up, should have longer ears according to weight and size. Nothing throws a rabbit out of proportion more than a short ear on a large rabbit or a large long ear on a small one.

Ears are to be carried erect, are to be straight, the color to match the body color, but as a rule not as heavily ticked, the tips to have a jet black lacing carried down slightly from tips.

Head

Points 5—Cuts 1 to 3: Medium in size, with well filled jaws, the buck's head as a rule being broader than that of the does, and when broad in either sex are short also, narrow heads as a rule are long heads with pointed nose which should be discouraged, a medium broad head with well filled jaws is what can be described as a head that is rather round, this is the ideal head and conforms with the type of the Standard and Heavyweight Chinchilla.

In the Giant Chinchilla the head is somewhat larger in proportion to its larger size, and while its face and jaws are to be well filled, the head is longer.

The neck should be short, in fact set right close to shoulders, especially in the Standard and the Heavyweights, and as short as possible in the Giants. The color of the head to match that of the body as near as possible, with the exception of the lower jaws, which is considerably lighter. A small dewlap is permissible in the Standard Chinchilla, a medium sized one on the Heavyweights, and somewhat larger on the Giant; this refers to the does. Dewlaps on bucks should be very small, preferably none at all.

Eyes

Points 3—Cuts 1 to 2: Large, bright and bold with alert expression indicates healthfulness. Color preferred is a dark brown, blue or brown mottled is permissible, is not discriminated against, however all other points being equal the brown-eyed Chinchilla is given the preference, however where the type or the fur, the color and the ticking is superior, eye color other than brown is given the preference. Eyes are to match in color, meaning that both eyes are to be the same color in the same specimen, and both are to be of the same size. Always examine eyes closely, especially for foreign spots in pupil.

Feet and Legs

Points 5—Cuts 1 to 3: Legs to be straight, the size should be in proportion to size and weight of the animal. Here again an animal may be thrown out of proportion when the size of the leg is too small in proportion to the size of the body. Cut severely for extremely small leg bone, which is a very bad fault; this reference applies to front legs especially; also cut considerably when legs are too long in the Standard and the Heavyweight. The front leg bone of the Giant should be considerably larger than that of its smaller counterpart, also somewhat longer but avoid extreme length. The color of the front legs and the outside and upper part of the hind

legs (when rabbit is in a sitting position) to be a uniform shade of gray matching the color of the body as near as possible, while the color of the front legs is to be the color of the body it does not have the coarse wavy ticking so desirable in the color of the body.

The upper and side color of the hind legs is as a rule lighter in color than that of the body, all other points being equal, those whose color is nearest that of the body color to be given preference. Color next to skin blue, toenails dark although may vary from light to dark brown to nearly black. Examine toenails closely as to color, also the hair at base of nails, while they are at times very light in color are not to be white.

Fur Color

Points 25—Distributed as follows: Surface Color: 12—Cuts 1 to 6. Ring Color: 8—Cuts 1 to 4. Under Color: 5—Cuts 1 to 3. The color and quality of the fur (see next section) are of equal importance, 25 points are given on each, this together with the 20 points given on type makes up 70% of the rabbit. The color of the body fur from the nape of the neck to the base of the tail running well down the sides and haunches should be as nearly uniform as possible. It is important that the ticking be wavy and even although as a rule the wavy effect which is caused by the black tipped guard hair is not as coarse in appearance on the shoulders or on the back just over the shoulders as it is on the back or over haunches, however the good fur color Chinchilla is one where the wavy effect of the back up over haunches runs forward and down the sides uniformly. Too many black guard hairs makes the surface color too dark, too few makes it too light, in either case the color loses its luster and brightness, its most desirable feature. The color of the nape of the neck just back of the ear base is considerably lighter than the rest of the body color. The color of the chest as a rule is lighter than that of the body.

The intermediate color, known as ring color or definition is the color between the surface color and the color next to the skin, this color is light pearl gray, practically white, the lighter the color the better the contrast between the color of the surface and that of the blue color next to the skin. The width of the ring color depends considerably on the length of the fur, varying between $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{5}{16}$ of an inch. When the fur is about one inch in length, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch width of the ring color is ideal. When the fur is a little longer, the ring color may be a trifle wider, but should never exceed $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch. The ring color should be as nearly in the center as possible and should by no means be too near the surface. When the ring color is wider than the $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch limit, it should be severely cut, or rejected.

The light colored ring should cut off evenly, not ragged, and should be free from brownish cast or color on its edges. The color next to the skin is blue, the darker the better, and should run up from the roots about $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch, the $\frac{3}{8}$ length being preferred especially when the fur is over one inch long. Here is an important point in judging Chinchillas, a point where balance plays an important part, first the blue color from skin to ring should be a little wider than the ring color, the color from the ring to surface about the same, with the ring color centered as nearly as possible. The blue undercolor referred to should be all over the body with the exception of the under-color on belly which may be either blue or white. Chinchillas of advanced age at times lose their dark blue

under-color, especially at the roots of the hair; such specimen should be penalized to some extent.

Fur Quality

Points 25—Cuts 1 to 20: To determine fur quality of the Chinchilla fur it must be free from moult or moult spots. Special attention should be given specimen which while smooth and apparently without moult on surface may be moulting over entire body, which can be noted only by blowing into the fur; when this condition is present it may appear that the fur is very dense, which because the new hairs coming in added to those already there thickens the fur considerably, causes an unnatural condition; such a rabbit is not in good fur or in good condition and should be penalized on the show table accordingly.

The fur should be thick (dense) in under-coat, rather soft, with guard hair decidedly heavier or thicker (thicker refers to the hair itself), the guard hair to protrude above the under-coat, which forms a protective surface adding greatly to the wearing quality of the fur.

Fur should not be harsh or wiry, neither should it be fine and silky; when harsh it indicates absence of sufficient under-coat; when silky it indicates the presence of wooler characteristics. Either is easy to detect; when stroking fur from the base of tail to neck it should not fly back, nor should it lie forward or stand up, but should settle back gradually.

Fur should be free from stain, dead brown hair, rusty spots or any other discoloration. At times inferior specimens in good condition are placed over better ones not in good condition; judges should not judge the fur section of the Chinchillas for what it might be but for what it is at the time it's placed before him on the judging table.

Tail

Points 2—Cuts $\frac{1}{2}$ to Limit. Tail must be straight, carried up the back, and well furred, the color on top when laid flat away from the body is black with scattered tips of white hair, the under-color of the tail being white.

Distribution of Points

Type, 20; condition, 10; ears, 5; head, 5; eyes, 3; feet and legs, 5; fur color, 25; fur quality, 25; tail, 2. Total points, 100.

Note—For type, condition, fur color, and fur quality, 80 points are given; these are the four most important sections of the Chinchilla rabbit, the four sections paramount features by which this rabbit is judged, other points being more or less incidental.

Weights

Standard Chinchillas—Senior does, $6\frac{1}{4}$ to 8 pounds; senior bucks, 6 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. Senior specimen on the show table must be within the above weights. Junior stock of junior age under 6 months entered in shows may have the above senior weight and will not be penalized when in the opinion of the judge they are under 6 months old.

Provision is made for two classes, juniors up to 6 months old and seniors when over 6 months old. Does over 8 pounds and bucks over $7\frac{1}{2}$ pounds are rejected for overweight and should be entered in the Heavyweight classes.

Heavyweight Chinchillas—Senior does to weigh 10 pounds, bucks

9 pounds; these are ideal weights; those nearest these weights are favored, other things being equal. Top weight limit for registration in does is 11½ pounds, bucks 10½ pounds, no provisions being made for weights over the above in the show room, but since it is understood that specimens not eligible for registration should not be given awards in the show room leaves this a question to be cleared up. Junior stock as well as stock entered in the 6-8 classes are not penalized even if they approach senior weights if in the opinion of the judge they are entered in their proper classes.

Three classes are provided. Juniors up to 6 months old, 6 to 8 when between the ages of six and eight months, and the senior classes.

Giant Chinchillas—Weight of does is 11 pounds and bucks 10 pounds, there being no top weight limit; being a giant rabbit, the larger weights should be favored, other things being equal.

Also bear in mind that any rabbit entered in the Standard and Heavyweight classes that in any way resembles a rabbit of the Giant type is rejected, the same should apply when an overgrown Heavyweight Chinchilla is entered in the Giant classes when they do not have the giant type and characteristics of the Giant. Reject all senior specimens, entered in the Senior classes weighing under 10 pounds for does, and 9 pounds for bucks, since there is no provision made for the weights of those entered in the intermediate and junior classes, it is understood therefore that such rabbits should not be penalized because of overweight, because all top limits in weight being removed, larger Giant Chinchillas should be encouraged.

Three classes are provided for, junior up to 6 months, intermediate, 6 to 8 months, senior, over 8 months. Overage specimens entered in Junior and 6 to 8 classes, to be rejected if in the opinion of the judge, rabbits so entered are over age.

Disqualifications

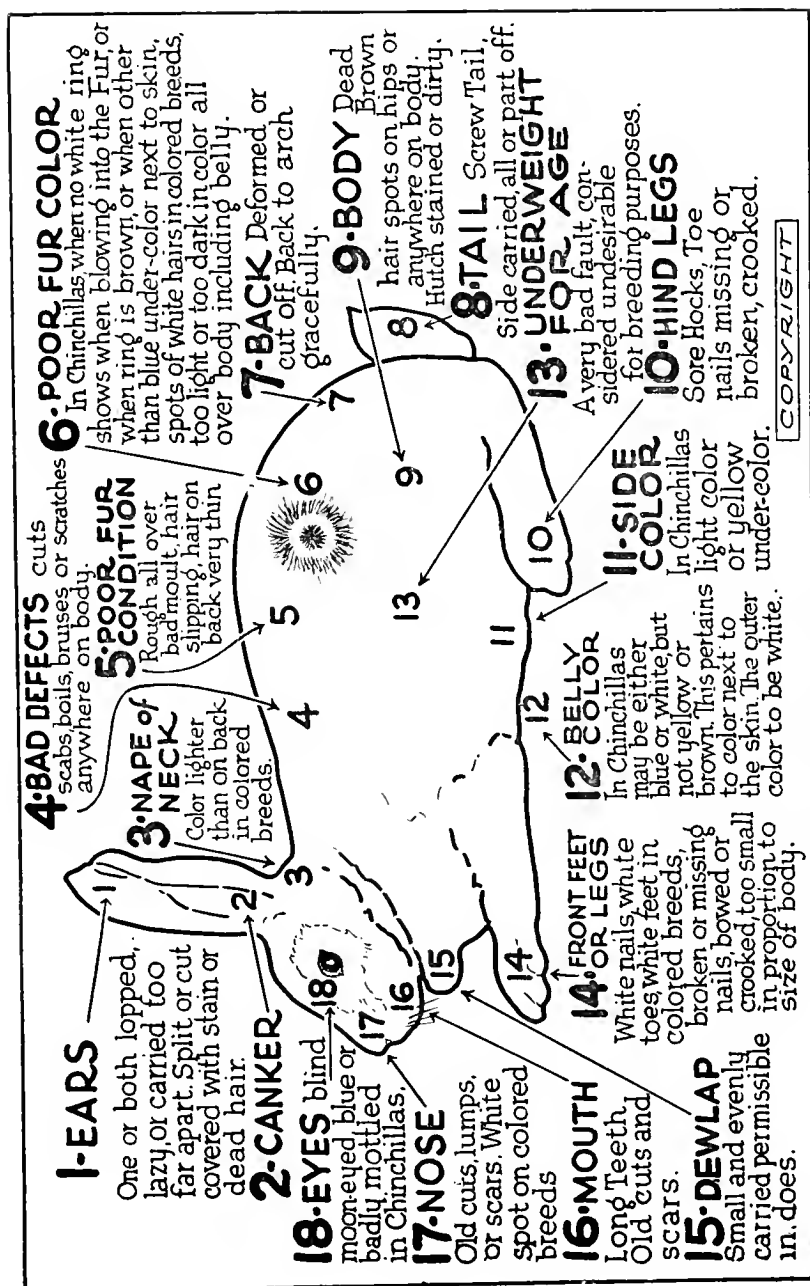
The standard on Chinchilla rabbits provides for disqualifications of specimens with the following defects. White patches on body or nose, white patches on feet that do not have blue under-color, lop ears, crooked feet, wry tail or fully side carried, too light or too dark in color or when mixed with brown or brown patches, one or more white toe nails, as well as extreme brownish tinge in ring color, when ears are over 5 inches in length in the Standard variety, when blind, white spots in pupil, when one eye is smaller than the other, wholly or partial castrated bucks, other disqualifications if any refer to General Disqualifications of the A.R. & C.B.A.

Faults to Look For

Broken or missing toe nails, brown or yellow under-color on belly, yellow or tan color in the nape of the neck, narrow shoulders, long neck, narrow long heads and pointed nose, lazy or open carried ears or with tips of ears down, lumps in dewlap, long teeth known as buck teeth, watery eyes, deformities of bones, one hip higher than the other, cut off or square rumps, salt and pepper effect on surface color, stray white hair in fur, tail short or not well furred or with knot on end, sore hocks, bare spots.

While most of the above mentioned faults are of a minor nature and do not as a rule disqualify, specimen having any of them should be penalized accordingly.

Always when there is a reasonable doubt on any point and especially on weights, and fresh cuts, give the benefit of the doubt to the rabbit.



VARIOUS DEFECTS—BY STAHL

CHECKERED GIANTS

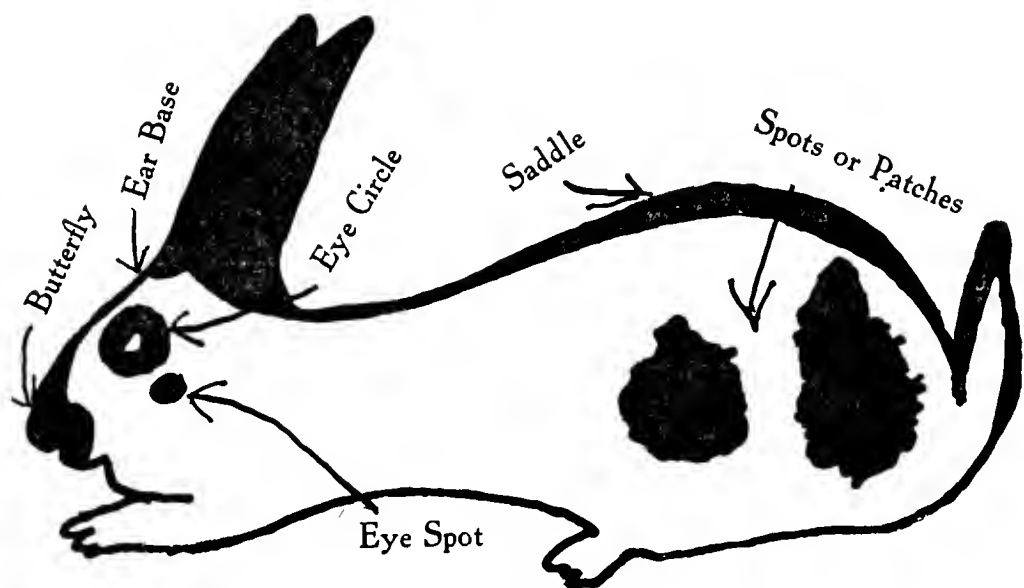
We probably have more discussion in the show rooms on Checkers than on any other breed. There was a time when the Dutch and English fanciers had as much if not more trouble. They have eliminated much of this by adopting an ideally marked rabbit as their guide. This same course the Checkered breeders will have to follow eventually. I personally have drawn a Checkered Buck and Doe and these I am submitting to you. These drawings carry my idea of perfection in the breed. We may have many ideas but what we must do, is to agree upon a certain drawing and accept this as the ideal or perfectly marked Checkered Giant.

The Checkered Giant breeders have been going around in a circle for over twenty-five years with their standard. They have gone into much detail and with page after page of reading matter, they have attempted to clarify the standard. It seems to me that a drawing would have cleared the matter up so much more readily.

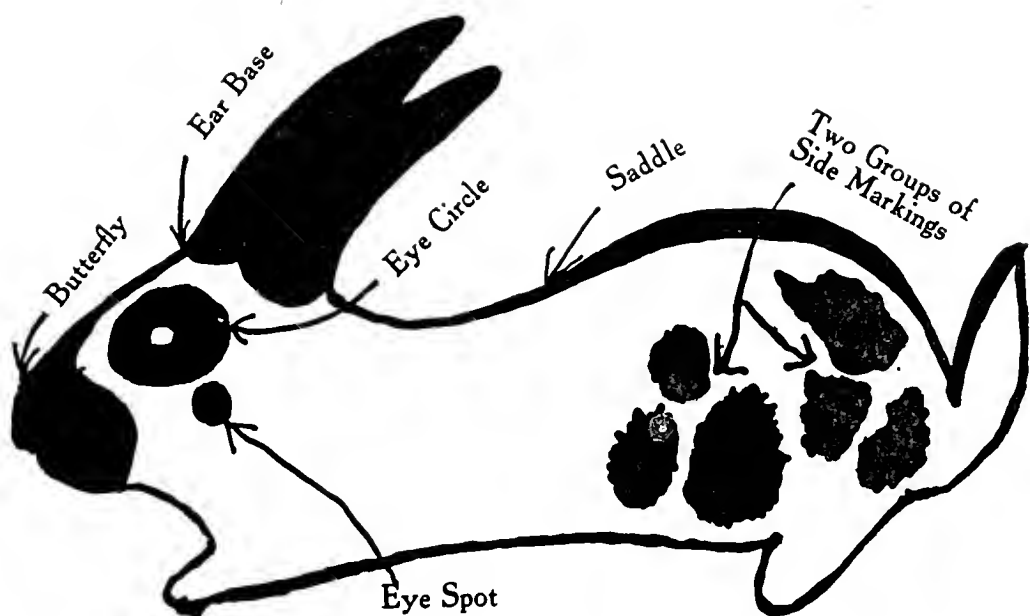
Points on Checkered Giants are distributed as follows: size and weight, 10 points; shape of body, 10 points; legs, 5 points; shape of head and head markings, 25 points; spine and side markings, 25 points; color, 10 points; fur, 10 points; condition, 5 points. Although a well-carried tail on a Checker is an outstanding feature, no valuation is placed on this.

This summary of points in my opinion is confusing to both the judge and breeder. Since all rabbit judging is based on comparison. The more simplified the standards are worded the better they are understood by everyone. By splitting up the valuation of the various sections into so many different small points, we are practically going back to the old obsolete score card system.

The most contention seems to arise over the description of the side markings. The standard reads: side markings to consist of two spots or groups of spots on each side. Now I contend that to use the word spots in this connection is entirely wrong. I would use the



SINGLE SIDE MARKINGS



TWO GROUPS OF SIDE MARKINGS

word "patches", as I have done in the drawing which I am submitting for your consideration. With a drawing of this type, both the judge and breeder would have some idea at least of how large these patches or so-called spots should be. To illustrate my point, an animal with two spots on each side one-quarter inch or smaller in diameter, granting they are properly placed, would have perfect side markings according to our standard, yet every judge in the country would pass this animal up with the remark that it had "poor side markings" or "side markings too light."

The outstanding features of a good Checker are clean head and clean markings, with no white hairs in markings. As the drawings will make clear to you, it must carry the distinctive Checker type, avoiding the bull dog head and short or blocky body.

NEW ZEALAND STANDARDS

This standard revised and adopted at the special meeting of the American Rabbit and Cavy Breeders Association and Affiliated Specialty Clubs, held at Fort Wayne, Ind., October 15-16-17, 1943.

Although I do not approve of all changes made I do say that this is an improvement over the old complicated and confusing standard.

In my opinion the greatest mistake was made in abolishing the Pre-Junior Class. This class was the most educational ever presented to the beginner and the experienced breeders. Age limit 3 months, weight limit 5 pounds gives you a rabbit most profitable from commercial standpoint. It also gives the beginner a chance to learn to cull his stock at the right time and age.

EAR LENGTH

Am afraid we are paying entirely too much attention to ear length. Nature will take care of that. When you lengthen the body, nature will lengthen the ears, legs and tail.

Most judges have in the past favored heavy rabbits. For instance, they were down to two. One weighs 11 pounds, the other 11¾ pounds. It is practically a toss up. Most judges have given first to the 11¾ doe. Now, since we have ear length down to 4 to 5½ inches, I doubt if the judge will be justified in placing many of the 11¾ to 12 pound does over even a 10 pound doe. From my experience I find that a doe with 4 inch ears, one that is well proportioned throughout, seldom weighs more than 10 pounds, unless overly fat. So consequently the judges, if they go according to our present standard, will have to give the 10 pound well proportioned doe with 4 inch ears as much consideration and possibly more than the 12 pound doe with 5½ inch ears.

General Considerations

The foundation of a breed is its TYPE, and the basis of TYPE considers both size and shape as being its components.

The Ideal New Zealand Type

In general appearance, the IDEAL TYPE NEW ZEALAND should present a medium length body with well filled out hind quarters and saddle, tapering slightly toward shoulders, which should be full and well set, with the flanks well rounded-out. The New Zealand being an American breed, should be a blocky animal, the body to be broad, deep and smooth, with an even covering of firm, solid flesh, and to appear in a healthy condition of flesh and fur.

Color

The IDEAL NEW ZEALAND RED COLOR is here set forth and described as being a RICH REDDISH BUFF, as deep in tone as possible, but not so deep as to lose the BUFF element and become a deep mahogany red. In its general appearance, this color scheme MUST BE FREE from white hairs, light or dark ticking, frosty or smudgy effects, and to be carried over entire body, head, ears, legs and feet, with the exception of belly color, which shall be a rich, reddish cream. Under part of tail will be white. Eye circles same as belly color. Avoid the deep mahogany red because this has a tendency to produce smudge over rump and heavy ear lacing which, although not a disqualification, yet is very undesirable.

The NEW ZEALAND WHITE shall be a uniform, pure white throughout, without a brown or yellowish cast.

Condition

The coat should be even, smooth and glossy; the flesh should be firm and solid, as determined by the weight of the specimen compared with its size.

Head

Head to be full from top to bottom, with well-filled face and jaws, presenting a slight curvature between the eyes and nose. More massive in bucks than in does. Type of head in both Reds and Whites the same as described, but in Reds it is important that we strive for a clean head, without smudge on forehead. A clean head with well-furred and clean ears is the crowning feature of a well-bred New Zealand Red.

Eyes

Type: medium fullness, bright and expressive. Color: New Zealand White, pink; New Zealand Red, hazel.

Ears

Medium full, thick and well set on, with good heavy ear base and erectly carried. Length, 4 to 5½ inches and in proportion with head and body. It is impossible to specify the perfect or exact ear length since we have a variation of two pounds on animals that may qualify on the show table. As stated under Color, in Reds it is very important that we have ears with correct color and as free from ear lacing as possible.

Neck

Neck to be short and medium full. Does to have medium dewlap.

Back

Back to be broad, firm and meaty, tapering slightly from hind quarters toward shoulders.

Sides and Belly

Sides and belly to conform with body and back, belly to be free from potted appearance.

Hind Quarters

To be broad, smooth and well-rounded, with thick, heavy meat, somewhat larger, but to balance closely with shoulders.

Hind Legs and Feet

To be full, firm, stout and straight. Medium length and bone.

Front Legs and Feet

To be straight, stout and of medium length.

Tail

Medium length, well-furred and carried erect.

Toe Nails

To be white on Whites; horn colored on Reds.

Scale of Points

Type, 65; color, 10; condition, 10; quality of fur, 15.

Type by Sections (Points)

Shoulders, 14; back, 14; hind quarters, 14; head, 10; hind legs and feet, 6; tail, 1; front legs and feet, 6.

Cuts—from one point to half of total point value of each section.

Weights to Strive For

Four pounds at two months of age; five pounds at three months of age; six and one-half pounds at four months of age; seven pounds at five months of age; bucks eight pounds and does eight and one-half pounds at six months of age; bucks eight and one-half pounds and does nine pounds at seven months of age.

Weights and Classes

Seniors—over seven months of age: bucks nine to eleven pounds; does ten to twelve pounds.

Intermediate Class—five to seven months of age: bucks eight to nine pounds; does eight to ten pounds.

Junior Class—up to five months of age: weight, up to eight pounds.

Color Points That Shall Disqualify (Reds)

White eye circles, eyes other than the standard calls for, white shadow bars on either front or hind feet, positive white on belly, inside of legs or other distinct and positive white patches on any part other than under side of tail, white toe nails, a general and marked departure from the standard color, to the extent of being a real mahogany red or a very pale, yellowish shade.



A REAL ENGLISH LOP

This photo taken about 35 years ago

Flemish Giants Castor-Rex Lynx-Rex New Zealand Reds

We have been breeding Flemish Giants for 16 years; showing at National Convention Shows for 12 years, have won 108 firsts, 42 Special Awards at National Conventions on Flemish.

Three years ago we added Lynx-rex and Castor-rex to our herd. In past two Conventions won 4 firsts on Lynx-rex—5 firsts on Castor-rex and had Best Lynx-rex and Best Castor-rex at both of these Conventions.

In 1942 we added New Zealand Reds. We believe our foundation stock is as good as it was in Flemish Giants and Rex. (We paid plenty for it, anyhow.)

Our secret for success? Best our money can buy for foundation herd and skillful breeding and care and a study of the standards.

We don't specialize in any one color or breed. We do SPECIALIZE in Quality.

J. E. HOLTZINGER
512 S. 22nd St. Altoona, Pa.

ENGLISH ANGORAS

FOUNDATION BREEDING and EXHIBITION STOCK

Our herd is headed by Frankie, an outstanding young buck sired by English Johnnie, a west coast winner and one of the country's best. Grandson of Snow Ball Boy, Grand Champion of all shows in England. Also Rochester, Reg. No. 110W blue ribbon winning senior buck at 1941 Convention Show. All stock fully pedigreed, healthy, exceptionally good woolers, reasonably priced. Write today.

LEONARD SCHMIDT
HERON LAKE, MINNESOTA

Profitable Small Stock Raising

The Story of a Remarkable American Enterprise

“PROFITABLE SMALL STOCK RAISING”

is the title of a 32-page booklet on the following subjects:

Three important divisions on Rabbit Raising.
Meat and Fur—Laboratory Use—Breeding Stock.
Breeding Stock Possibilities.
Four Magnificent Breeds — Chinchilla, Giant Chinchilla, New Zealand Whites, Flemish Giants.
Important facts about rabbit raising by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Primary Instructions. How to breed, feed and care for rabbits.

The Raising of Guinea Pigs.

10 Big Helps to Success.

Useful products of the domestic rabbit. Prices and Description of the breeds we offer.

Information on the Giant Chinchilla Rabbit.

A CONSERVATIVE REVIEW OF THE POSSIBILITIES IN RABBIT AND CAVY RAISING BASED ON ACCOMPLISHED FACTS

Size 7¼ x 10—32 Pages—45 Illustrations

POSTPAID 10 CENTS

**BOTH BOOK AND A YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION TO AMERICAN SMALL STOCK FARMER
Twenty-Five Cents**

**THE AMERICAN GIANT CHINCHILLA—A Stahl Creation—A Truly American Rabbit
CIRCULAR ON REQUEST**

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO:

Stahl's Outdoor Enterprise Co., Inc.

600 Blauvelt Road

PEARL RIVER, N. Y.

Blazing the Trail of the Rabbit Industry Since 1913

KASCO FEEDS

Rabbit Producers recognize that scientific feeding is the backbone of successful rabbit production.

It takes good stock to bring out desirable characteristics in offspring . . . BUT it takes a BALANCED FEEDING PROGRAM to make top grade meat and fur—build increased disease resistance and assure more and healthier offsprings.

KASCO RABBIT FEEDS

Are Good Feeds

"BACKED by **RESEARCH** 'PROVED' by USE..."
TRADE MARK

Take Your Choice—

Kasco Rabbit Pellets

Kasco Complete Rabbit Ration

At Kasco Research Laboratories constant and exhaustive controlled nutritional investigation is carried on. Besides this Kasco has several co-operators who farm test the feeds under practical conditions as a final check.

Everything is done to make Kasco Rabbit Feeds the kind of feeds that will give satisfactory and profitable results.

If you live in the Northwestern States, including Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, Eastern Tennessee and N. Carolina and are interested in a scientific and economical feeding program you should investigate Kasco Rabbit Feeds.

Ask your local rabbit supply store or write to—



KASCO MILLS, INC.

WAVERLY, N. Y.

TOLEDO, OHIO

FEED VITALITY RABBIT FEEDS

Three Kinds—

Pellets, Ration with Pellets,
All-in-One

ENRICHED WITH
IRRADIATED YEAST

MANUFACTURED BY
VITALITY MILLS, Inc.
Board of Trade - CHICAGO



A Complete Ration

Your preference—Meal or Pellets.
This ideal blend of choice ingredients is fortified with Conkeys Y-O, assuring plenty of the Vitamins A, B, D, E, G which all rabbits need.

Write Today for Full Details and Free Samples. You'll be Interested!

The G. E. Conkey Company
6529 Broadway
CLEVELAND, OHIO

TOM DeWITT

Registrar and Judge



Belgian Breeder

Not Many, But Good



11106 Benwell Drive
LYNWOOD, - CALIF.

Meadowbrook Rabbitry

QUALITY N. Z. WHITES



Are you a beginner? Or are you
already in the business and
need new blood to im-
prove your herd?

I feel confident of being in a posi-
tion to start you out right or
to offer stock that will
improve your herd.



DALE HEINY
Lic. A. R. C. B. A. Registrar
3430 Brown Street
ANDERSON, INDIANA

PROMINENT RABBIT BREEDERS

GNAEGY'S IDEAL ANGORA COLONIES

Quality English Angoras
1106 W. Ill St. Evansville, Indiana

J. W. KING

49 Devon St.
Malverne, N. Y.

Dutch Himalayans

Dodge's Rabbitry

Pedigreed and Registered
Prize Winning
New Zealand Whites and Reds
Havana Standards
1845 So. Josephine St. Denver, Colo.

Highest Quality Flemish

Steel, Light Gray, Sandy, White,
Black, Fawn

A. J. Righino

The Abby West DePere, Wisconsin

Black and Blue Checkered Giants

Breeding and Show Stock

E. J. Miller

2731 Fern Ave. Columbus, Ohio

When in need of quality

Pedigreed English Angoras

4 Lines of Unrelated Breeding stock. Write

L. E. NOBLITT

Route No. 3 Lafayette, Indiana

CASTOR REX

The Castor Rex is the original and the most beautiful of all the rexes. Castors are our only choice and we have been specializing in them exclusively since 1931. If interested in rex, try the best by getting our famous Pioneer Strain Castor Rex.

Senior and Junior Stock for sale at reasonable prices.

WEBSTER C. HERZOG

132 PRICE STREET WEST CHESTER, PA.

JACK W. MUNDHENK

A. R. & C. B. A. Registrar

Breeder of Dutch

119 Wall Street Phone 195
Brookville, Ohio

REGAL RABBITRY

Sacramento California

English Spots
Blue and Black

H. A. REASNER

R. R. 10, Box 166, Indianapolis, Ind.

Breeder of

New Zealand Whites, Chincillas Black and
Blue Checkered Giants
THE BETTER KIND

INDIAN RIVER RABBITRY

Ben C. Herndon, Jr.

New Zealand Whites and Dutch—

All Colors

Pedigreed and Registered

R. F. D. No. 4, Box 263 Norfolk, Va.

New Zealand Reds

White Beverns

THE RABBIT RANCH

OSCAR SMITH

1839 Gruber Ave. Ft. Wayne, Ind.

JOHNSON'S RABBITRY

New Zealand Reds and Whites

Havanarex

MAURICE JOHNSON

240 Ealy Street New Albany, Indiana

NEW ZEALAND WHITE'S

From the Nationally Known Herd of
"WINNERS"

Jack Frost (Lincensed Reg.)

40 E. Charles Drive

Northlake Village, Melrose Park, Ill.

- or -

Molly J. Smith

9524 Meade Ave., Oak Lawn, Ill.

BALLENTINE RABBITRY

Est. 1900

New Zealands, Red and White

Savoy and Flemish

2921 Peterson St.

Norfolk, Va.

Official Registrar, A.R. and C.B.A.

LAKEVIEW RABBITRY

Pedigreed Stock

New Zealand Whites

Rabbits for Breeders—Show—Laboratory—

Meat—Fur

121 Short Road

Waltham, Mass.

SYLVIA'S BUNNYLAND

RFJ—New Zealand Whites

Champion Heavyweight Chinchillas

Always Insist on Breeding Stock

With Production Records

R. F. D. 2, Box 12

Windsor, Vermont

CLAUSS' CREME RABBITRY

Originator

CREME D'ARGENTS

521 N. Main St.

Canandaigua, N. Y.

GEORGE G. POSSELL

46 Somerset Drive, Seafort Harbor,

LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

N. Z. Reds — English Angoras — Champagnes

CHAS. O. LEWIS

A Breeder of

DUTCH

Box 304

Roslyn Heights, N. Y.

CHINCHILLAS

FREE Circular and Price List tells free how

to house, breed and feed Chinchilla

Rabbits.

HARTMAN'S ENTERPRISES

NEW YORK, N. Y.

COFFELT RABBITRY

New Zealand Whites

Himalayas and Polish

Registrar A. R. & C. B. A.

Route 11, Box 385

Seattle, Wash.

H. A. REASNER

Route 10, Box 176 Indianapolis, Ind

N. Z. Whites, Chinchillas and Checkered Giants

Mayberry's Mountain View Rabbitry

BREEDERS OF

White and Colored Flemish

4500 W. 6th Ave. DENVER, COLO.

JUDGES AND REGISTRARS

HARRY G. KERNER, Judge

15042 Camden Ave. E. Detroit, Mich.

HOWARD F. KEISER

Judge and Registrar

1631 Chestnut St.

Rockford, Ill.

KEITH C. FORBUSH, Registrar

3605 Harding St.

Dearborn, Mich.

ROBERT E. SPRAGUE

A.R. and C.B.A. Judge and Registrar

3317 42nd St.

Sacramento, Cal.

JOHN S. PARSONS, Registrar

1033 S. State Ave.

Freeport, Ill.

R. C. HUGGINS

A.R. and C.B.A. Judge and Registrar

23 Sequoia Dr.

Chattanooga, Tenn.

DON REID, Judge

735 W. 117 Place

Chicago, Ill.

BERNIE FREUDENBERG, Registrar

Rural Route 6

Ft. Wayne, Ind.



"Red Queen"—1st Sr. Doe, Chicago, 1941—Reg. 8793-V

Weygandt's "Golden Glow" NEW ZEALAND RED RABBITS

BRED FOR

**MEAT and FUR as well as
STANDARD REQUIREMENTS**

Winners Wherever Shown

**STOCK FOR SALE
Prices Reasonable**

A. WEYGANDT

**7408 Normal Ave.
CHICAGO, ILL.**

RABBITRY SUPPLIES

Everything for the Rabbitry

We have a complete line of Rabbitry Supplies, Ear Tags, Punches, Gauges, Tattoo Markers, Hutch Card Holders, Hutch Numbers, Hutch Scrapers, Salt Spools and Hangers, Feed and Water Crocks, Gambrel Hooks, Remedies and Disinfectant, Line Breeding Charts, Pedigrees and a full line of Printed Supplies, Hutch and Rabbitry Plans, Books and Seeds.

Price List Free

ALUMINUM MARKER WORKS

**Department T
BEAVER FALLS, PA.**

You Get MORE

WITH



MASTER MIX

**whether you are raising
rabbits for pleasure
or for profit.**

Sold without any extravagant claims or fancy "talking points," Master Mix Rabbit Pellets have proved their merits. Rabbit breeders everywhere tell us of their success with this feed. We say—"Ask the Folks Who Feed It"—then you'll want to try some Master Mix Rabbit Pellets yourself and really find out what they will do.

"It is the results that count"

McMILLEN FEED MILLS

DIVISION OF CENTRAL SOYA CO., Inc.

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

**Mills: Decatur, Indiana, and
Gibson City, Illinois.**

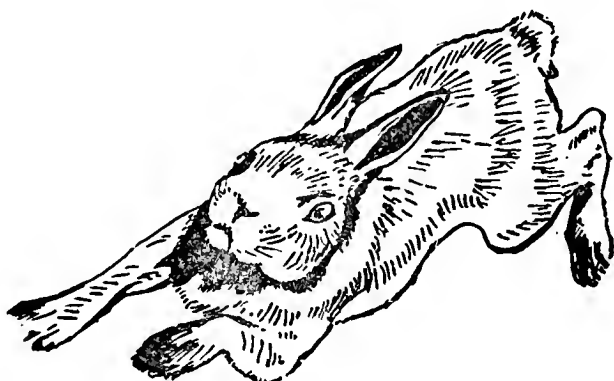
THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF NEW ZEALAND BREEDERS

WALTER N. MANN, Secretary

811 Prospect Street

INDIANAPOLIS 3, IND.

Pratt's REAL FEED



*for
Your
Rabbits*

Leading Breeders,
judges and laboratories
agree that for FLESH,
FUR and HEALTH

PRATT'S RABBIT PELLETS

are unexcelled. Save labor and waste, avoid snuffles due to dust, prevent bloating and indigestion from overeating, keep fresh and are most economical to use—OVER 800 MEALS IN EVERY BAG. No matter what you have been using this feed will give better results and save you money.

PRATT FOOD COMPANY

Philadelphia, Pa.
Buffalo, N. Y.

Hammond, Ind.
Guelph, Ont., Can.

THE AMERICAN SMALL STOCK FARMER MAGAZINE

Devoted to Rabbits in general and Markets in particular.
THE FIRST MAGAZINE IN ITS FIELD TO REACH
A CIRCULATION OF

25,000 Copies Monthly

ADVERTISERS!

Consider the one important fact. 90 per cent of our advertisers have used every issue of this publication for the past five years. ***There's a Reason—Results—Try It.***

Current issue and advertising rates on request.

SUBSCRIBERS!

This is a monthly publication devoted to rabbits, cavies and other small stock. Subscribe now and read many special features in the coming months.

One Year . . . 50 cents
Three Years . . . \$1.00

AMERICAN SMALL STOCK FARMER

Box JCF

PEARL RIVER, N. Y.

